الدرس الأول من الفصل الأول

10-2(1)

المقاومة الكهربية لا تتوقف على شدة التيار فهتغضل ثابتة

 $1.44 \times 10^{-5} - \cup (2)$

الزاوية اللي بشتغل بيها هي ال30 من القانون

 $R = \frac{\rho_e l}{A}$

$$= \frac{R}{l} = \frac{\rho_e}{A}$$
 الميل $= tan30 = \frac{\rho_e}{0.25 \times 10^{-4}}$ $= tan30 = \frac{\rho_e}{0.25 \times 10^{-4}}$ $= tan30 = 1.44 \times 10^{-5} \Omega$.m

(3)ج – تظل ثابتة

التوصيلية الكهربية خاصية مميزة للمادة

$$l = 2\pi r N = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{22} \times 50 = 100m$$

$$R = \frac{\rho_e l}{A} = \frac{10^{-7} \times 100}{10^{-6}} = 10\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{20}{10} = 2A$$

$$Q = It = 2 \times 2 = 4C$$

$$\begin{split} l_2 &= l_1 + 3l_1 = 4l_1 \\ A_2 &= \frac{1}{4}A_1 \\ \frac{R_1}{R_2} &= \frac{l_1A_2}{l_2A_1} = \frac{l_1 \times \frac{1}{4}A_1}{4l_1A_1} = \frac{1}{16} \\ R_2 &= 16R_1 \\ \bar{0} &= 16R_1 - R_1 = 15R_1 \end{split}$$

1-0(6)

الميل
$$= \frac{A}{\frac{1}{R}} = AR = \frac{l}{\sigma}$$

يعنى الميل مقلوب التوصيلية ←الاكبر توصيلية اقل

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 r_2^2}{l_2 r_1^2}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{4R_1} = \frac{9r_2^2}{4r_1^2}$$

$$r_1^2 = 9r_2^2 \to r_1 = 3r_2$$

 $r_1^2 = 9r_2^2 \rightarrow r_1 = 3r_2$ النسبة بين الاقطار هي نفس النسبة بين الاقطار

 $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{L_1 \sigma_2 A_2}{\sigma_1 A_1 L_2} \\ \frac{5}{R_2} = \frac{2}{2 \times 4} \\ R_2 = 4 \times 5 = 20\Omega$

تزيد عن المقاومة الأولى بمقدار 15 خد بالك هو عايز مقدار الزيادة

 $\Delta R = R_2 - R_1 = 20 - 5 = 15 \Omega$

 $C.S^{-1} - \epsilon(9)$

أمبير $V = \frac{W}{R} = \frac{V}{R} = I \rightarrow C.$ الميل

2-2(10)

$$V = IR = 5 \times 2 = 10V$$

$$V = \frac{W}{Q}$$

$$Q = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{20}{10} = 2C$$

 $3.125 \times 10^{19} - 1(12)$

$$Q = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{24 - 12}{4.8 - 2.4} = 5C$$

$$N = \frac{Q}{e} = \frac{5}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.125 \times 10^{19}e$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{1.25 \times 10^{20} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{1} = 20A$$

$$P_W = IV = 20 \times 75 = 1500 \text{ watt}$$

1-2(14)

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{r_2^2}{r_1^2} \to \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} = \frac{4}{1}$$
$$\therefore \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(15) ج - کولوم

$$Q = I.t$$

 $C = A.s$



32- (16)

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1^2 m_2}{l_2^2 m_1} = \frac{(20)^2 \times 0.4}{(80)^2 \times 0.2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$R_2 = 8R_1 = 8 \times 4 = 32\Omega$$

(17) ب – تقل للربع

$$l_{2} = \frac{1}{2l_{1}} , \qquad A_{2} = 2A_{1}$$

$$\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} = \frac{l_{1}A_{2}}{l_{2}A_{1}} = l_{1} \times \frac{2A_{1}}{\frac{1}{2}l_{1} \times A_{1}} = 4$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{1}{4}R_{1}$$

44%-1(18)

$$l_2 = l_1 + \frac{20}{100}l_1 = \frac{6}{5}l_1$$

$$\therefore A_2 = \frac{5}{6}A_1$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1A_2}{l_2A_1} = l_1 \times \frac{\frac{5}{6}A_1}{\frac{6}{5}l_1 \times A_1} = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{36}{25}R_1$$
بيغير $R_2 = R_2 - R_1 = \frac{36}{25}R_1 - R_1 = 0.44$

(19) ب – شدة التيار

لأنه عند زيادة المساحة تقل المقاومة فتزداد شدة التيار أما المقاومة النوعية والتوصيلية الكهربية فهى خواص مميزة للمادة تتغير بتغيير نوع المادة

0.44 x 100 = 44 = نسبة التغيير

$$\frac{l}{V} = \frac{1}{R} = 0.2$$

$$\therefore R = 5$$

(21) أ – الاصطلاحي

يسمى بالاتجاه التقليدي او الاصطلاحي

(22) ج – القوة الدافعة الكهربية

$$J.A^{-1}.S^{-1} = \frac{J}{A}.s = \frac{J}{C} = V$$
 $4V$ مرق الجهد بين النقطتين يساوى (23)

$$V = \frac{w}{O} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 v$$

(24) أ–تاداد

شدة التيار تتناسب عكسياً مع المقاومة كلما زادت المقاومة قلت شدة التيار وكلما قلت المقاومة زادت شدة التبار

(25) أ –طول الموصل الجديد =21 ومساحة مقطعه

$$V_1 = V_2$$

 $I_1R_1 = I_2R_2$
 $IR_1 = 3IR_2$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{3}R_1$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\rho_e l}{3A} = \frac{1}{9}\frac{\rho_e l}{A}$$

$$(1) = \frac{\rho_e \times 2l}{18A} = \frac{\rho_e l}{9A}$$

النسبة بين $\frac{1}{4}$ نطلع ب $\frac{1}{4}$

(26) ج –°45

$$\frac{\sigma}{\frac{1}{\rho_e}} = \sigma \rho_e = 1$$

 $tan\theta = 1$

 $\theta = 45^{\circ}$

(27) د

$$R_{1} = \frac{\rho_{e} l}{3A} = \frac{1}{3}R$$

$$R_{0} = \frac{\rho_{e} \times 2l}{2A} = R$$

$$R_{c} = \frac{\rho_{e} \times l}{4A} = \frac{1}{4}R$$

$$R_{3} = \frac{\rho_{e} \times 2l}{A} = 2R \leftarrow 0$$

$$2.01 \times 10^{-4} m^{2} - 0 (28)$$

$$l_{2}, \frac{R_{1}}{R} = 8$$

$$l_1 = 2l_2, \quad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 8$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 r_2^2}{l_2 r_1^2}$$

$$8 = \frac{2l_2 \times r_2^2}{l_2 \times (4)^2}$$

$$r_2^2 = \frac{(4)^2 \times 8}{2} = 64mm^2$$

$$A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times 64 \times 10^{-6} = 2.01 \times 10^{-4}m^2$$

 $\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} = \frac{1}{1} - \mathop{\geq} (29)$

التوصيلية الكهربية خاصية مميزة للمادة لا تتغير إلا بتغيير نوع المادة ودرجة الحرارة

الاجابىات



12-1(30)

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\Omega$$

خلىبالك التيار زاد بمقدار 4 يعنى بقى A 6

$$I_2 = I_1 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6A$$

 $V_2 = I_2R = 6 \times 2 = 12V$

(31) ج

التوصيلية الكهربية ثابتة مهما اختلف الطول

$$vol = Al \rightarrow A = \frac{vol}{l}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho_e l}{A} = \frac{\rho_e l}{\frac{vol}{l}} = \frac{\rho_e l^2}{vol}$$

$$l^2 = \frac{R.vol}{\rho_e} \rightarrow l = \sqrt{\frac{R.vol}{\rho_e}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 16}{\rho_e}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{\rho_e}}$$

X-1(33)

الميل
$$=\frac{R}{l}=rac{
ho_e}{A}lpharac{1}{A}$$

الميل هنا مقلوب المساحة يعنى الاقل مساحة هو الاكبر في الميل يعنى X

> (34) أ – تقل للربع عند سحب السلك

$$l_2 = 2l_1 \qquad \therefore A_2 = \frac{1}{2}A_1$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 A_2}{l_2 A_1} = \frac{l_1 \frac{1}{2} A_1}{2l_1 A_1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

 $R_2 = 4R_1$ يُصِل السلك بنفس المصدر \mathbf{v}

· فرق الجهد ثابت

$$\therefore P_{w_1} = \frac{V^2}{R_1}$$

$$\therefore P_{w_2} = \frac{V^2}{R_2} = \frac{V^2}{4R_1} = \frac{1}{4}P_{w_1}$$

(35) ج – طوله صغیر ومساحته کبیرة شدة التیار کبیر← عایز مقاومة صغیرة ← طول صغیر ومساحة کبیرة

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 – $\hat{1}(36)$

$$R_a = 2R$$
$$R_b = R$$

عند التوصيل على التوازي

$$V_a = V_b$$
 $I_a R_a = I_b R_b$ $I_a \times 2R = I_b \times R$ $2I_a = I_b \rightarrow \frac{I_a}{I_b} = \frac{1}{2}$ قابت وشحنة الالكترونات ثابت $\frac{I_a}{I_b} = \frac{Q_a t_b}{Q_b t_a} = \frac{N_a e \ t}{N_b e \ t}$ $\frac{N_a}{N_b} = \frac{I_a}{I_b} = \frac{1}{2}$

37) ب

الاتجاه التقليدى يعبر عن حركة التيار من القطب الموجب للسالب خارج المصدر وتكون الالكترونات عكس اتجاه التيار

 $\frac{1}{81}$ - $\frac{1}{38}$

$$d_2 = \frac{1}{3}d_1 \rightarrow r_2 = \frac{1}{3}r_1 \rightarrow r_2^2 = \frac{1}{9}r_1^2$$

$$l_2 = 9l_3$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 r_2^2}{l_2 r_1^2} = \frac{l_1 \times \frac{1}{9} r_1^2}{9 l_1 r_1^2} = \frac{1}{81}$$

(39) د

يسير التيار من الجهد الأعلى للجهد الأقل فيتحرك من 6+ ل2+

U(40)

العلاقة بين الجهد والزمن ثابتة



الدرس الثانى

24v. 6A-1(5)

ال3مقاومات توازي

 $R_t = \frac{12}{3} = 4$ $I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{24}{4}6A \leftarrow$ قراءة الأميتر

 $I_{e,id} = \frac{6}{3} = 2A \leftarrow 1$ قراءة الغرغ الواحد

 $V = IR = 2 \times 12 = 27v \leftarrow$ قراءة الغولتميتر

 $V_B = V$ ayıtı يعنى ثابته وإضاءة B تزداد ← فى البداية كان لا يضرُّ بعدين مر

 $P_W = I^2 R \leftarrow يمر بها التيار الكلب <math>R_1$

 R_3 , R_2 يمر بهم جزء من التيار

 $I_{\text{diaglabil}} = \frac{I}{2}$

 $P_W = I^2 R = (\frac{I}{2})^2 R = \frac{1}{4} I^2 R$

 $P_{W_1}: P_{W_2}: P_{W_3} = I^2 R: \frac{1}{4} I^2 R: \frac{1}{4} I^2 R = 1: \frac{1}{4}: \frac{1}{4}$

(6) د – لا تتغير شدة إضاءة A وتزداد شدة إضاءة B

الغولتميتريقرأ فرق جهد المقاومة 12

■قبل غلق المغتاح ← يمر فى المصباح

■بعد الغلق← تظل شدة إضاءة A ثابتة ←هنشعلق فولتميتر على الفرع

A التيار الكلي ← تيار كبير

ولا يضر¢ B ← لا يمر به تيار

وننقله على البطارية

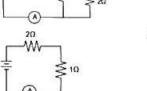
(7) ب – 4:1:1

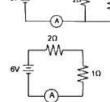


2,2 توازي

2,1توالي







$$R_t = 2 + 1 = 3$$

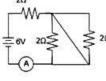
$$I_t = \frac{6}{3} = 2A$$

■بعد غلق المفتاح:

■قبل غلق المفتاح:

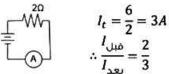
تلغى المقاومة 2,2 لأنهم توازی مے سلك عديم المقاومة

 $R_t = 2\Omega$









(2) ب – أكبر من الواحد

المصباح B يمربه التيار الكلي بينما المصباح C يمربه جزء من التيار.

(3) ج – أقل من الواحد

مقاومة الفرع الأول (فرع المصباحD) صغيرة فيمربه تيار أكبر بينما مقاومة الفرع الثاني (فرع المصباحين C,A) كبيرة فيمربه تيار صغير فتكون النسبة أقل من الواحد.

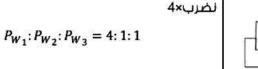
الأميتر المثالى يعنى عديم المقاومة ←سلك عديم

ثلغى المقاومتين10,10









(4) ب-2

المقاومة يمربه التيار

12,24توازي $R_t = \frac{24 \times 12}{24 + 12} = 8$

$$I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{16}{8} = 2A$$

36v =



9,9,9 توازی→

$$S^{9\Omega}_{R_{\zeta j|QQ}} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$
 توالي $R_t = 9 + 3 = 12\Omega$ $I_t = \frac{V_B}{R} = 1A$

التيار يتجزأ بين ال3مقاومات 9,9,9

$$I_{9\hat{\alpha}_0\hat{\alpha}_0\hat{\beta}\hat{\alpha}_0\hat{\beta}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1A$$

قراءة الفولتميتر هي قراءة فرق جهد المقاومة9 $V = IR = 1 \times 9 = 9v$

■قبل الغلق

$$R_t = 2R$$

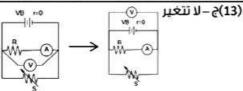
■بعد غلق المفتاح

ثلغى المقاومة 21 لأنها متصلة على توازي مح سلك عديم المقاومة

$$R_t = R$$

تقل المقاومة المكافئة ←تزّداد شدة التيار الكلى يزداد فرق الجهد لأن V=IR

عند زيادة المقاومة المتغيرة (2) تزداد المقاومة الكلية للدائرة ويقل التيار الكلي لأن التيار يتناسب عكسياً مع المقاومة (IV=IRI) ويقل فرق الجهد.



نركب فولتميتر على فرع السؤال ،وننقله على

 $V = V_B$ يعنى ثابتة مهما تغير اى حاجة يبقى قراءة الأميتر تظل ثابتة

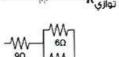
$$P_W = I^2 R$$

$$81 = I^2 \times 9$$

$$I^2 = \frac{81}{9} = 9A$$

$$I = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

وهو التيار الكلى. 2,2 توازی $R_{\text{coll}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1\Omega$



$$R_{\text{igl}} = 1 + 5 = 6\Omega$$
 والي $R_{\text{igl}} = 1 + 5$ والي $R_{\text{igl}} = 6,6$

 $- \underset{3\Omega}{\bigvee} R_{\circlearrowleft j|Q^{j}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3\Omega$ 9,3 توالی $R_t = 9 + 3 = 12\Omega$

$$V_B = I_t R_t = 3 \times 12 = 36v$$

16-2(10)

$$V_{10\text{\'losiogli}} = IR = 3 \times 10 = 30v$$

 V_{100} لانهم توازي $\leftarrow V_{60}$ المقاومة

$$I_{60.09100} = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{30}{6} = 5A$$

يتجمع التيار 5Ag3A

$$I_t = 3 + 5 = 8A$$

 $V_{20,oglapla} = I_t R = 8 \times 2 = 16v$

4.5-2(11)

$$V_B = V_R + V_{3\hat{q}_{00}|\hat{q}_{00}|}$$

لأن فرق الجهد يتجزأ على التوالي.

$$15 = 9 + V_{3\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{0} \circ |\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{0}|}$$

$$V_{3\bar{\alpha}_{0}0\bar{\beta}\bar{\alpha}_{0}|} = 15 - 9 = 6v$$

$$I_{30_{00}} = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6}{3} = 2A$$

وهو التيار الكلي للدائرة وهو نفس تيار المقاومة R

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5\Omega$$

(15) د – الأميتر لا يتغير والغولتميتر يزداد الزالق دا للفولتميتر في الحالة الأولى هيبقي يبقرأ فرق جهد المصباح فقط

فى الحالة الثانية هيبقى بيقرأ المصباح والمقاومة فتزداد قراءته

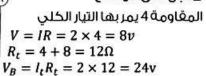
أما الأميتر قراءته ثابته لأن مقاومة الدائرة لم تتغير.





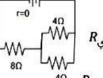
4.8v,8v-1(21)

■قبل غلق المفتاح



عند غلق المغتاح بتغضل V_B ثابتة (نفس المصدر)





$$R_{\text{GilqJ}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\Omega$$

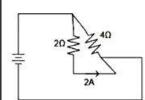
$$R_t = 8 + 2 = 10\Omega$$
 $I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{24}{10} = 2.4A$
 $V = I_t R_{\varphi j \varphi}$
 $2.4 \times 2 = 4.8V$

(22) د - 4

4,4توازي

2,8توالي

توازي 3,6



$$R_{\text{cilos}} = \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 2\Omega$$

$$V_{2\hat{\alpha}_{0}\hat{\alpha}|\hat{\alpha}_{0}|} = V_{4\hat{\alpha}_{0}\hat{\alpha}|\hat{\alpha}_{0}|}$$

$$IR = IR$$

$$2 \times 2 = I \times 4$$

التيار 1,2 يتجمعوا ويبقى التيار الكلي $I_t = 2 + 1 = 3A$

توازی 2, 4

$$R_{t} = \frac{4 \times 2}{4 + 2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$V_{B} = I_{t}R_{t} = 3 \times \frac{4}{3} = 4\nu$$

 $\frac{R}{9}$ – Δ (23)

$$R_t = \frac{R}{N} = \frac{R/3}{3} = \frac{R}{9}$$

(16) ب –

المقاومة R يمربها التيار الكلي 1 ثم يتجزأ التياربين المقاومتين R,R

$$\frac{A_1 \delta_{\text{eljo}}}{A_2 \delta_{\text{eljo}}} = \frac{I}{\left(\frac{I}{2}\right)} = 2 \qquad , I_{\text{Rålogläoll}} = \frac{I}{2}$$

2-U(17)

3R,RومةRموق جهد المقاومة $V_1 \leftarrow V_1$ $V_1 = IR = I \times 4R = 4IR$ 4R,R,3Rعقيس فرق جهد المقاومات كلها V_2

$$V_2 = IR_t = I \times 8R = 8IR$$
$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{8IR}{4IR} = 2$$

(18) ج

عند تحريك الزالق نحو X تقل المقاومة المقابلة للمصباح1 ويزداد التيار الماربها فيقل التيار المار في المصباح وتقل شدة إضاءة المصباح1 بينما تزداد المقاومة المقابلة للمصباح2 فيقل التيار

بينما تزداد المقاومة المقابلة للمصباح2 فيقل التيار الماربها ويزداد تيار المصباح2 فتزداد شدة إضاءة المصباح2

(19) ب –

3,6توازی

$$R_{(5)|(q)} = \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 2\Omega$$

$$R_t = 7 + 2 = 9\Omega$$

$$I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{18}{9} = 2A$$

يتجزأ التياربين المقاومتين 3,6

$$I_{\mathcal{E}_{j\dot{\omega}ll}} = rac{I_{|\dot{\iota}_{\dot{\omega}}|\dot{\omega}_{\dot{\omega}}|\dot{\omega}} imes R_{\dot{\mathcal{E}}_{\dot{\dot{\omega}}\dot{\omega}l}}}{R_{\dot{\mathcal{E}}_{\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega}l}}} = rac{2 imes 2}{6} = rac{2}{3}$$

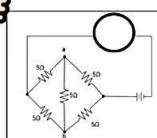
$$P_W = I^2 R = (\frac{2}{3})^2 \times 6 = 2.67 watt$$

(20) د - 12

عندما تكون قراءة الأميتر بصفر فذلك يعني أن فرق

الجهدبصفر أي جهده =جهدd

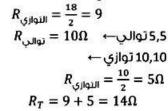


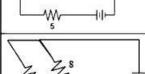


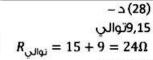
14- (26) المقاومة 5 اللي في النص هتتلغى لأن جهد النقطة a=جهد النقطة

> فرق الجهد=صفر بالنسبة للحلقة ←

$$R_{\rm ejg} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$
 الجزئين توازي







24,8 توازي

$$= \frac{1}{60} V R_t = \frac{24 \times 8}{24 + 8} = 6\Omega$$

$$I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{60}{6} = 10A$$

يتجزأ التيار من أخر رسمة لأول رسمة يتجزأ التياربين المقاومتين 8,24

$$I_{24} = \frac{I_{\text{ilipatifi}} \times R_{\text{ilipatifi}}}{R_{\text{fight}}} = \frac{10 \times 6}{24} = 2.5A$$

تيار المقاومة 15=تيار المقاومة 9=تيار الغرع=2.5

$$I_8 = 10 - 2.5 = 7.5A$$

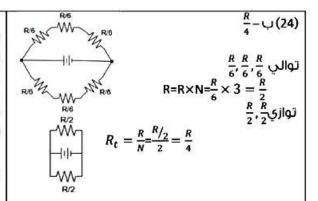
$$\frac{I_{15}}{I_8} = \frac{2.5}{7.5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

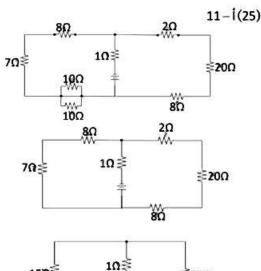
(29) ج - 5 12,4توازي

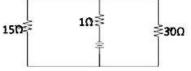
$$R_{\text{نوالي}} = \frac{12 \times 4}{12 + 4} = 3\Omega$$
 يوالي $3,R,7$

$$R_t = 3 + 7 + R = 10 + R$$

15=10+ R
R=15-10=5 Ω







توالىR=20+20=40←20,20

$$\frac{6\times3}{6+3} = 2\Omega$$
 توازي $3,6$

$$\frac{24 \times 12}{24 + 12} = 8\Omega$$
 توازي = 82,24

$$\frac{40}{2} = 20\Omega$$
 توازي $40,40$

يتم إلغاء المقاومة المقاومتين 10,10لانهم

متصلين توازى مع سلك عديم المقاومة

$$\frac{30 \times 15}{30 + 15} = 10 \Omega$$
توازي توازي 15,30

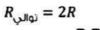
$$R_T = 11\Omega$$





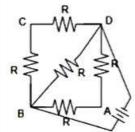
B.Diw

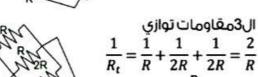
تواليR,R



و تواليR,R

$$R_{\text{coll}_{Q}} = 2R$$





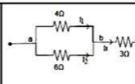
-النسبةبين<u>- R_{t1}</u>دالنسبة

أولا المقاومة الكلية:

Rتوازي = $\frac{R}{2}$

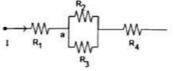
(33) ج

$$\frac{R_{t_1}}{R_{t_2}} = \frac{\frac{5}{8}R}{\frac{R}{2}} = \frac{5}{4}$$



$$V_{ab} = V_4 = V_6$$
 $12 = I_1 \times 4 = I_2 \times 6$
 $I_1 = \frac{12}{4} = 3A$
 $I_2 = \frac{12}{6} = 2A$
 I_1, I_2 اپنجمعوا

$$I_t = I_1 + I_2 = 3 + 2 = 5A$$



2-1(31) عند النقطة ويتجزأ التيار الكلي [بين R_3, R_2 المقاومتين

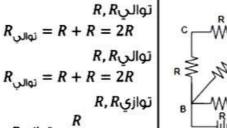
5-1(30)

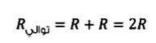
بالتساوى لأن المقاومتين متساويتين

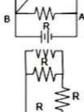
$$R_3$$
قوم المقاوم $I = \frac{I}{2}$ $\frac{V_1}{V_3} = \frac{I_1 R_1}{I_2 R_2} = \frac{IR}{\left(\frac{I}{2}\right) \cdot R} = \frac{I}{\frac{1}{2}I} = 2$

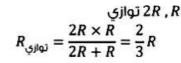
-1(32)

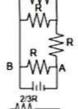
A.B UL



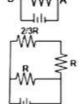








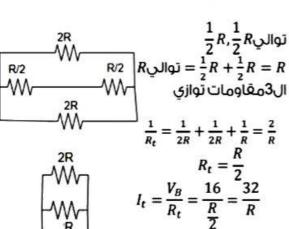
$$R$$
, $\frac{2}{3}R$ توالي R , $\frac{2}{3}R$ R R $= \frac{5}{3}R$



المقاومتين توازي
$$R_t = \frac{\frac{5}{3}R \times R}{\frac{5}{3}R + R} = \frac{5R}{8}$$









الاحابات





$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 - Δ (38)
 $12,4$ وتوازي $R_{color)} = \frac{12 \times 4}{12 + 4} = 3$
 $3,6$ يتوالي $R_{color)} = 3 + 6 = 9$
 $(6$ مّواقي $R_{color)} = 1$ ($R_{color)} = 1$ وياري $R_{color)} = \frac{V_B}{9}$
 $R_{color)} = \frac{I_t R_{color)}}{R_{color)}} = \frac{(\frac{V_B}{9}) \times 3}{4} = \frac{V_B}{12}$
 $R_{color)} = \frac{I_t R_{color)}}{R_{color)}} = \frac{V_B}{4}$

$$1 - \psi$$
 (34) روز (3

المقاومتين توازي

$$R_{t} = \frac{8 \times 24}{8 + 24} = 6\Omega$$

$$I_{t} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{t}} = \frac{30}{6} = 5A$$

يتجزأ بين المقاومتين 8,24

$$I_{24} = rac{I_{|1\rangle R_{020}} imes R_{020}}{R_{e,0}} = rac{5 imes 6}{24}$$

$$= 1.25 A$$

(36) ج - R₇, R₃, R₂ فقط

متوصلین توازي م R_3,R_2 المقاومة← ثُلغي المقاومات.

متصلى توالى مع مفتاح مفتوح-لا يمر بها R_7

$$(39)$$
ب (39) ب (39) ب (38) (28) (18) $(18$

(40)

أكبر مقاومة عند توصيل جميح المقاومات على التوالي مع المصدر.

 $\rightarrow R_{\text{gilgi}} = \frac{12 \times 4}{12 + 4} = 3$

 $\rightarrow R_{\text{الاوالي}} = 3 + 6 = 9$

(6قاومة) $I_t = \frac{V_B}{\alpha}$

 $\frac{I_{4\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{ogl}\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{oll}}}}}{I_{6\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{ogl}\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{oll}}}}} = \frac{(\frac{V_B}{12})}{(\frac{V_B}{\Omega})} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$R = \frac{6}{3} = 2\Omega$$

$$R = \frac{6}{3} = 2\Omega$$

$$R = 6 \times 3 = 18\Omega$$

$$R = 6 \times 3 = 18\Omega$$

$$R = \frac{60}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{6}{2} + 6 = 9\Omega$$



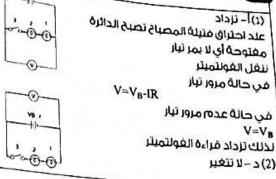
الدرس الثالث من الفصل الاول



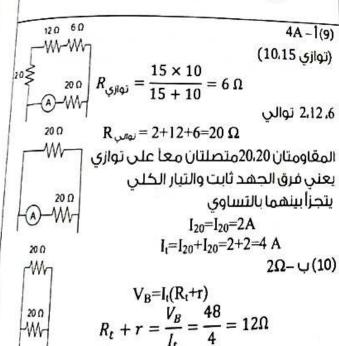
	111
-70	۷=۷ _{B-} ۱(۲+۵) فل الفولاميلا
÷"√	(۱۲۰۰۰ من تمار یکون
20 30	بغص جواسية
w-w-	ر=۱۸ مارندها الاساق توحاد (۱۳۰۵) نساوی صغر موحاد (۱۳۰۵) معر

(IS)

13)



$$V=V_{B}-I_{T}$$
 $V=V_{B}-I_{T}$ عند إنقاص قيمة S تقل المقاومة الكلية وتزداد شدة التيار $V=V_{B}-I_{T}$ تقل قراءة الغولتميلز



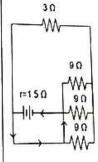
 $R_t = \frac{20}{2} = 10\Omega$

10+r=12 $r=12-10=2\Omega$

$$I_{t} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{t} + r} = \frac{V_{B}}{4r + r} = \frac{V_{B}}{5r}$$

$$V = V_{B} - \frac{V_{B}}{5r} \times r = \frac{4}{5}V_{B}$$

$$(4)$$

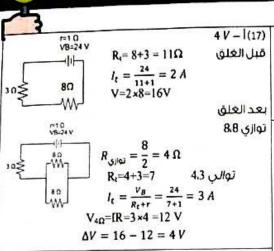


1.5-1(5) السلك عديم المقاومة لذلك يمربه كل التيار وتلغى المقاومات 9،9،9،3 وتصبح المقاومة الكلية للدائرة هى المقاومة الداخلية فقط $r=1.5\Omega$

6V - 1(6)لخب يمر أقل تيار ممكن في الدائرة يجب أن تكون المقَّاومة الخلية أكبر مايمكن أي يجب توصيل المقاومات على $R_t=2+6+4+8+9=29 \Omega$

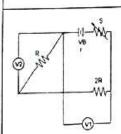
W





(19) ب – 9.2 V

(20) أ- تزداد



V=IR , V=1×2R عند إنقاص قيمة المقاومة 2 تقل قيمة المقاومة الخنية وتزداد شدة التيار الخلي وبالتالي يزداد فرق الجهد بين طرفي المقاومة (12) ج – لا تتغير لأنه موصل بسلك عديم المقاومة

فتخون فراءته دائما منعدمة

22) ج –2R نلقل الفولتميتر كما في الشكل المقابل فنصبح قراءته V=IR=2R 23) ب – تقل عند زيادة R، تقل شدة التيار

 $4\ V-1$ (17) مبل الغلق $V_{7\Omega}=V_B-I(1+4)$ مبل الغلق $V_{7\Omega}=20-2\times 5=10V$ $I_{7\Omega}=\frac{10}{7}A$ بعد الغلق $I_R=2-\frac{10}{7}=0.57\ A$

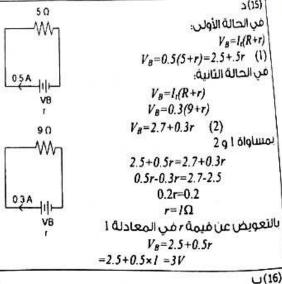
 $P_{w} = \frac{V^{2}}{R} = I^{2}R$ $19 = \frac{19^{2}}{R}$ $\therefore R = 19 \Omega$ $19 = I^{2} \times 19$ 1 = 1A $I_{1}=2A$ $V = V_{B} \cdot Ir$ $19 = 22 \cdot 2r$ $r = 1.5 \Omega$

20-0(13)

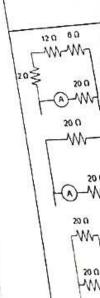
عند غلق المفتاح تقل المقاومة المخافئة ويزداد التيار الخلي النبار بتناسب طرديا مح فرق الجهد في هذه الحالة 1 V₂ = IR أ

14)1-نفل

عند غلق المغتاح نقل المقاومة الكلية ويزداد التيار الكلي $V_1=V_B-Ir\, \uparrow$



مبر) فبل الإزالة كانت V=zero بعد الإزالة تكونV=V_B-Ir 70 20 WWW VB=30 F=10 30 3A 00



0

بغان فراسا بالمان ميل فراسا بالمان ميل فراسا بالمان ميل فراسا بالمان فراسا بالمان فراسا في منظم ميل فراسا في منظم في

(1)5-6

2(5)

ا^{8 لا} افم:بص

عا:لانان

13≈₁₂

≈I2 A

وللنا: ند

18+12

=25A

۵(3)

(4)

$$I = \frac{V_B}{3r}$$

$$V_1 = V_B - \ln r$$

$$V_1 = V_B - \frac{V_B}{3r} r = \frac{2}{3} V_B$$

$$V_2 = IR = 2Ir$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{IR}{\frac{2}{3} V_B} = \frac{3IR}{2V_B}$$

(38) د –

1(39)

$$I = \frac{7}{1+4}$$

$$7 = I(1+4)$$

$$I = 1.4 \text{ A}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R_t + r} = \frac{15}{1 + 0.5 + (\frac{2.82 \times 10^{-8} \times 15}{\pi \times (\frac{0.5}{2})^2})} = 9.999A$$

$$\approx 10 A$$

$$\frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{Slope\ A}{Slope\ B} = \frac{\tan(180 - 60)}{\tan(180 - 45)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$I = \frac{V_8}{r} = \frac{15}{3} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$V = V_8 - I_7 = 15.5 \text{ m} 3 = 2270$$

I = 0 sic foundition $V_a doph = \frac{I(25)}{1.5\Omega - 2(26)}$ $slope = \frac{6 - 12}{4 - 0} = -1.5\Omega$ $r = 1.5\Omega$

 $R_1=7+8=15\ \Omega$ $78\ V-\psi(27)$ $R_2=10+20=30\ \Omega$ $10.20\ \psi$ $R_3=\frac{30\times 15}{30+15}=10\Omega$ $30.15\ \psi$ $R_1=\frac{30\times 15}{10+9+5=24\ \Omega}$ $10.95\ \psi$ $R_1=10+9+5=24\ \Omega$ $10.95\ \psi$ Ω

$$V_{300} = V_{150}$$

$$I_{30} \times 30 = I_{15} \times 15$$

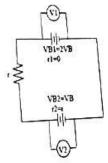
$$1 \times 30 = I_{15} \times 15 \qquad \rightarrow I_{15} = 2A$$

$$I_{t} = 2 + 1 = 3A$$

$$I = \frac{V_{\theta}}{R + r}$$

$$V_{\theta} = 3(24 + 2) = 78 \text{ V}$$

(28) د (28) د (29) د (29) د (40) د (



بوضع المفاومة تزداد المقاومة المخاومة الحكيد المقاومة الحكيد الحكيد الحكيد الحكيد الحكيد الحكيد الحكيد المناد الم

$$R_{t} = \frac{30x15}{30+15} + 3+1 = 14\Omega$$

$$I_{t} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{t} + r} = \frac{60}{15} = 4A$$

$$I_{S\Omega} = \frac{4 \times 10}{15} = \frac{8}{3} A$$

$$P_{W} = I^{2}R = (\frac{8}{3})^{2} \times 5 = 35.55 W$$



الدرس الرابع

8–ب (9) ج

(۶) ج (۱۵) ب

بتطبيق كيرشوف الاول

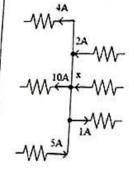
$$9+5+I_1=6$$

 $\therefore I_1=-14 A$
 $9+-9=I_2=zero$

$$0 + 11 = I_1 = II$$

(11)

-1(11)



[12] – اتجاه التيار يكون من الموجب للسالب ونجيب تيار كل فرع بقانون ﴿

بتطبیق قانون خیرشوف الاول کارے = کے احداث کا ک

X+2+5=1+10+4

هنفرض التيار داخل

$$2+5+x=15$$

 $\therefore x = 8A \qquad ($

التيار طلع موجب

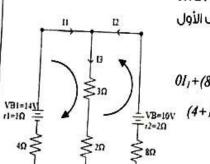
:،الاتجاه المغروض صحيح

$$\therefore V = 8 \times 4 = 32 V$$

A والاتجاه من B الى

(13) أ- حفظ الطاقة

(14) ب – المسارات المغلقة فقط



(15) ب — 1.36،2.08 -، 0.72 بتطبيق قانون كيرشوف الأول

$$I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0$$
 (1)

$$0I_1 + (8+2)I_2 + 5I_3 = -10V$$
 (2)

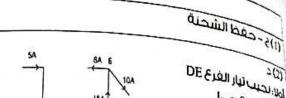
$$VB=10V (4+1)I_1+0I_2+5I_3=14 (3)$$

بحل الثلاث معادلات

 $I_1 = 2.08 A$

مكس الاتجاه ا₂=-1.36 A

 $I_3 = 0.72$



C 12A 18A 10A 18A 18A

DE ولا الفرع $\frac{2(2)}{|Q|}$ $\frac{2(2)}{|Q|}$ $\frac{|Q|}{|Q|}$ $\frac{|Q|}{|Q|}$

AB الفرع $I_{\text{co=12 A}}$ الفرخ I_{BA} الفرخ I_{BA} I_{BA} I_{BA}

2(3)

$$\frac{10\times15}{10+15}=6\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{30}{6} = 5A$$

$$I_2=5+9=14A$$

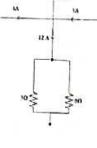
(4) ب- 96 Watt

13+3=4+I

I=12 A

$$I_{6\Omega} = \frac{12 \times 2}{6} = 4 A$$

 $P_w = I^2 R = 4^2 \times 6 = 96 \text{ Watt}$



₹(7) . (6) . ₹(5)

عند النقطة A

 $4+6=2+I \qquad , \qquad i = 8A$

 $\therefore R = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega$

عند النقطة B

8+12=6+I

 $\therefore I = 14A$

 $V_{C8} = 14 \times 2 = 28 = 6 - V$

 $\dot{\cdot} V = -22 V$

- \(\sigma(21)

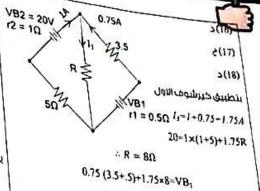


$$l_1 = l_2 - l_3$$
 (1)

نطبيق خيرشوف الثالب

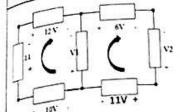
2 ساد فمسقال

2 صلد فمسقال



 $VB_{1}=17V$



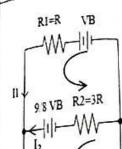


$$V_1 = 13V$$

$$-13-11+V_2-6=0$$

 $\therefore V_2 = 30V$

- € (24)



R3=2R

B

$$I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0$$
 (1)

$$RI_1-3RI_2 = VB - \frac{9}{8}VB$$

$$RI_1-3RI_2 = \frac{-1}{8}VB$$
 (2)

$$3I_2 + 2RI_3 = \frac{9}{8}VB$$
 (3)

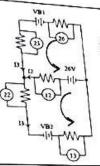
بحلهم على الألة

$$RI_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$RI_2 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$RI_3 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{RI_1}{RI_3} = \frac{I_1}{I_3} = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\frac{1}{3} - \xi(19)$$
26+23-12=-26+VB₁
VB₁=63V

12+22+13=16+VB₂ VB₂=21

$$\frac{VB2}{VB1} = \frac{21}{63} = \frac{1}{3}$$

 $\frac{7}{3} - \psi(20)$

بتطبيق كبرشوف الاول:

 $I_1-I_2+I_3=0$ 1

 $RI_1+1.5RI_2+0I_3=VB+2VB=3VB$ 2

 $0I_1+1.5RI_2+3RI_3=2VB+4VB=6VB$ 3

بحلهم على الآلة

$$I_1R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{I_3R}{I_1R} = \frac{I3}{I1} = \frac{\frac{7}{6}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7}{3}$$



(30) د – $20 \Omega = \frac{60}{3} =$ مقاومة خل جزء من الحلقة

أولا: فرض التيارات

 $l_1 - l_3 = l_2 - l_3 + l_1 - l_2$

عندنقطة

 $I_1 = I_3 + I_1 - I_3$

عندنقطة

(1) $20l_1+20(l_1.l_3)=40$

4011-2013=40

(2) $20l_2+20(l_2-l_3)=-10$

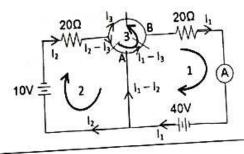
4012-2013=-10

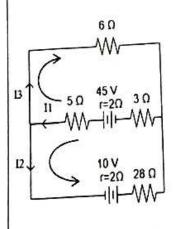
(3) $20(l_1-l_3)+20(l_2-l_3)-20l_3=0$

 $20I_{1}\text{-}20I_{3}\text{+}20I_{2}\text{-}20I_{3}\text{-}20I_{3}\text{=}0$

 $201_1 + 201_2 - 601_3 = 0$

 I_2 =-0.0625A , I_3 =0.375 A $I_1=1.1875 A$,





2.315 - 1 - 31

 $-I_1+I_2+I_3=0$

 $101_1 + 301_2 = 55$

1011+613=45

بحلهم على الآلة

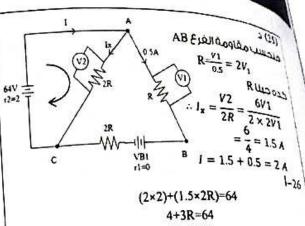
 $I_1=3.11 A$

12=0.79 A

13=2.31 A

32-ج

$$I_{12} = \frac{3.11 \times 3}{12} = 0.777 \text{ A}$$



R=20 Ω

14 V - 2 (27)

ينطبيق فانون كيرشوف الثانى

$$\sum VB = \sum IR$$

VB-6+4=(3+7+6+2+2+2)×3-54

VB=14 V

V=VB+IR

 $V_{zx}=13+5\times2=23$

 $V_{zx}=V_z-V_x=0-V_x$

-V_x=23 V_x=-23 V

الافانات

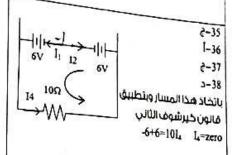


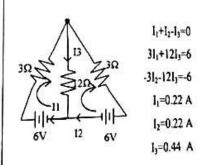
و-40 XACBYX السمال صاد به الثان في السمال كلا به الشهوف الثان الماد به الثان في الثان الماد به الماد به الماد به الماد به الماد به الثان الماد به الم 14+V_{xy}=4×2+3×4+1×4 $v_{xy}=10V$ بتطبيق خيرشوف الثاني على المسار ACBDA $VB=3\times4-1\times1=11V$

(3)

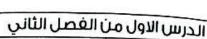
	_
$0_{l_1+20_1}$	V-33
$01_1 + 201_2 + 401_3 = 20$ $101_1 + 01_2 + 401_3 = 10$	
$\int_{1-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{1-\frac{\pi}{2}}A$	
$I_{1}=\frac{2}{7}A$	
• •	

$$P_n = IV = \frac{3}{7} \times 20 = 8.571W$$











$$B_{x}: B_{y}: B_{z}$$

$$\frac{\mu 2I}{2\pi d}: \frac{\mu 2I}{2\pi 5 d}: \frac{\mu 2I}{2\pi 3 d}$$

$$1: \frac{1}{5}: \frac{1}{3}$$

$$15: 3: 5$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{I_1 d_2}{I_2 d_1} = \frac{I2d}{2Id} = \frac{1}{1}$$

(13) ج – اقرب للسلك (X) عن السلك (Y)

$$B_x > B_y > B_z - \bar{I}(14)$$

تبعالك $B = \frac{\mu \bar{I}}{2 - \bar{I}}$

$$B \propto \frac{1}{d}$$
 تبعا للعلاقة $B = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d}$ فيكون الترتيب كالأتي $B_x > B_y > B_z$ فيكون الترتيب كالأتي

لإن خطوط الفيض موازية للملف

$$3 \times 10^{-3}$$
 web (16)

$$B_y > B_z > B_x - 2$$
 (17)

$$\frac{3}{5}B_{t}-1(18)$$

$$(B_t)_1 = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi 2d} + \frac{\mu 2I}{2\pi d} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{\mu I}{\pi d}$$

$$(B_t)_2 = \frac{\mu^2 I}{2\pi d} - \frac{\mu I}{2\pi 2d} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\mu I}{\pi d}$$

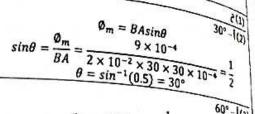
$$\frac{(B_t)_1}{(B_t)_2} = \frac{5 \times 4}{4 \times 3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(B_t)_2 = \frac{3}{5}B_{t1}$$

$$(\emptyset_m)_y = \frac{1}{16}(\emptyset_m)_x - \lambda (19)$$

$$\frac{(\emptyset_{\rm m})_{\rm x}}{(\emptyset_{\rm m})_{\rm y}} = \frac{B(4L)^2 \sin 30}{B(L)^2 \sin 30} = \frac{16L^2}{L^2} = \frac{16}{1}$$

$$(\emptyset_m)_y = \frac{1}{16} (\emptyset_m)_x$$



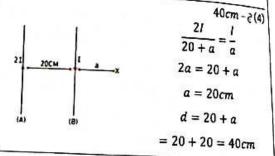
$$\phi_{m} = BAsin30 = \frac{1}{2}BA$$

$$2\phi_{m} = BAsin\theta$$

$$2 \times \frac{1}{2}BA = BAsin\theta$$

$$sin\theta = 1 \qquad \theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$90^{\circ} - 30^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$$



$$D-3(6)$$

$$3\emptyset_m - \xi(7)$$

(8) ب - على يسار السلك وعلى بُعد 4cm من السلك

$$B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d}$$
$$4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 16$$

$$5 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10}{2\pi \times d \times 10^{-2}}$$
$$d = 4cm$$

$$\frac{I_2}{2d} = \frac{I_1}{6d} , 2I_1 = 6I_2$$

$$\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{3}{1}$$



$$B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$$
 (28) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (29) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_B - c$ (20) $B_D > B_A = B_C > B_A = B_C$

$$\beta_{7} = \beta_{2} + \beta_{1} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3}{2\pi \times 6 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3}{2\pi \times 9 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.67 \times 10^{-5} T$$

(1)

T

)

$$= 1.67 \times 10^{-6}$$
 الصفحة $= 3.33 \times 10^{-6} - 10^{-6}$ الصفحة

$$\beta_{7} = \beta_{2} - \beta_{1} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3}{2\pi \times 6 \times 10^{-2}} - \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3}{2\pi \times 9 \times 10^{-2}}$$
$$= 3.33 \times 10^{-6} T$$

$$B_A = B_1 + B_2 = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{\frac{5}{7} - 3(34)}{2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 6}$$
$$= 1 \times 10^{-7} T$$

$$B_{g} = B_{1} + B_{2} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2}{2\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 6}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 1.4 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$\frac{B_A}{B_B} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-5}}{1.4 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$6 \times 10^{-5} T - \psi(35)$$

$$B = \mu \frac{I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 15}{2\pi \times 5 \times 10^{-2}} = 6 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$Slope = \frac{\emptyset_m \times 10^{-3}}{A}$$

$$\emptyset_m = BAsin\theta$$

$$(16 - 8)$$

$$1.6 = Bsin30$$

$$Slope = \frac{(1 - 0.5) \times 10^{-4}T}{1.6 = Bsin30}$$

$$\therefore B = 3.2T$$

(40) د – تزداد شدة التيار لأربع أمثال ويزداد بعده عن النقطة للضعف

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20}{(2\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2})^2 + (\frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20}{2\pi \times 30 \times 10^{-2}})^2} = 2.4}$$

$$\times 10^{-5}T$$

$$4 \times 10^{-6}T \cup \omega \text{ µSI} - \cup (21)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} B_x = \frac{\mu J}{2\pi d} \\ d = 10 sin \theta \\ \theta < 90^{\circ} \qquad \cdots sin \theta < 1 \\ \cdots d < 10 cm \\ \vdots \\ B_x > \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} \\ \vdots \\ B_x > 4 \times 10^{-6} T \end{array}$$

$$B_{T} = B_{\text{volu}} + B_{\text{ellu}}$$

$$= 10^{-5} + \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 30}{2\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2}} = 4 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$Sin\theta = \frac{\emptyset_{m}}{BA} = \frac{0}{1.6 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}I_1 + \frac{1}{2}I_2 = \frac{1}{3}I_3$$

$$\frac{1}{2}I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{l_1 + l_2}{(l_1 + l_2) > l_3}$$

الاحاب_



الدرس الثانى

و الجاهها عمودي على الصفحة للداخل (8)
$$\psi$$
 – الجاهها عمودي على الصفحة للداخل (9) ج –ضعف شدة التيار المار في الملف $14 \times 10^{-5}T - 1 (10)$ $B_1 = B_1 + B_2 = 6 \times 10^{-5} + 8 \times 10^{-5} = 14 \times 10^{-5}T$ $\frac{B}{2} - \frac{1}{6} (11)$ $\frac{B_1}{B_1} = \frac{\mu N 4 r}{2\pi \nu N} = \frac{2}{1}$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{\mu I N 4r}{2r\mu I N} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{B}{2}$$

$$1.5 \times 10^{-5} T - \psi (12)$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{4} L$$

$$1.5 \times 10^{-5} T$$
 – \cup (12)

$$L_{2} = \frac{1}{4}L$$

$$A_{1} = 2A_{2}$$

$$\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} = \frac{L_{1}A_{2}}{A_{1}L_{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}LA_{2}}{\frac{3}{4}L2A_{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore R_{2} = 6R_{1}$$

$$I_{1} = 6A \quad I_{2} = 1A$$

$$B_{t} = B_{1} - B_{2} = \frac{\mu}{2r} \left(6 \times \frac{1}{4} - 1 \times \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$B_{t} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{2 \times \pi \times 10^{-2}} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1.5 \times 10^{-5}T$$

 $L_1 = \frac{1}{4}L$

$$B_{t} = B_{1} - B_{2}$$

$$\frac{\mu I \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 \times 4} = \frac{1}{16} \mu I$$

$$B_{\varphi} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2.8 \times 600}{7 \times 10^{-2}} = 3 \times 10^{-2} T$$

$$B_{t1} = B_1 + B_2 = 3 \times 10^{-2} + 4 \times 10^{-2} = 7 \times 10^{-2} T$$

$$= 7 \times 10^{-2} T$$

$$6.67 \times 10^{-7} T - \psi(2)$$

$$N = \frac{30}{360} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$B_t = B_1 - B_2$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1}{12} \times 2.4}{2 \times 3\pi \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-7} T$$

$$-\frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1}{12} \times 2.4}{2 \times 6\pi \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-7} T$$

$$10B - \frac{1}{6}(3)$$

$$B_t = B_{\psi} - B_{\psi} - B_{\psi}$$

$$2B = B_{\psi} - 6B$$

$$B_{\psi} = 8B$$

$$B_t = \sqrt{B^2_{olo} + B^2_{olo}} = \sqrt{(8B)^2 + (6B)^2} = 10B$$

$$B_{t1} = 2B_{t2}$$

$$B_{\varphi \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow j} + B_{\varphi \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow j} = 2\left(B_{\varphi \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow j} - B_{\varphi \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow j}\right)$$

$$\frac{\mu I N_1}{2r} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = 2\frac{\mu I N_2}{2r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$N_1 \frac{3}{2} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} N_2$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(5) ب-تفل (6) د - تظل ثابتة $\frac{B_1}{B_2} > 1 - \psi(7)$

$$\rho_{e1} < \rho_{e2}
R_1 < R_2
I_1 > I_2
B_1 > B_2$$

الاخاب—



$$1 = \frac{N_1 r_2}{N_2 \times r_1} = 1$$

$$A_2 = 9A_1$$

$$\pi = r_2^2 = 9\pi r_1^2$$

$$r_2 = 3r_1$$

$$\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{\mu I_1 N_1 \times 2r_2}{2r_1 \times \mu I_2 N_2} = \frac{N_1 r_2}{N_2 r_1} = \frac{\frac{4B}{9} - 3(26)}{\frac{B}{B_2}} = \frac{\frac{N_1}{N_2} r_2}{\frac{B}{B_2}} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$B_{0} = \frac{\mu I}{2r} + \frac{\mu I}{2 \times 2r} = \frac{0.75 \mu I}{r}$$

$$B_{T} = B_{0} = \frac{0.75 \mu I}{r} + \frac{\mu I}{2\pi \times 2r} = \frac{0.83 \mu I}{r}$$

$$= \frac{0.75 \mu I}{r} + \frac{\mu I}{2\pi \times 2r} = \frac{0.83 \mu I}{r}$$

$$\mathbf{N}$$
 مُتباث المتباث $\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu \mathbf{I} \mathbf{N}}{2\mathbf{r}}$ $\mathbf{B} \alpha \mathbf{I}$

$$B = \frac{\mu I N}{L}$$

$$B \propto \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{1}{3} B_1$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{IN_1r_2}{r_1IN_2} = (\frac{N_1}{N_2})^2 = (\frac{N \times 4}{N})^{\frac{1}{16} - 1(31)}$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{B_1}{16}$$

$$N = \frac{\emptyset}{360} = \frac{270}{360} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu IN}{2r} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2\frac{3}{4}}{2 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-2}} = 7.5 \times 10^{-6}T$$

$$B = \frac{\mu IN}{2r}$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{l_1 2r_2}{2r_1 l_2}$$

$$\frac{B}{B_2} = \frac{l2r}{2lr} = 1$$

$$B_2 = B$$

$$0.17)$$

$$L = 2\pi r_{\underline{\omega}\underline{l}_0} N \qquad R = \frac{V_B}{I} = \frac{\rho_{eL}}{A}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_B}{I} = \frac{\frac{\rho_e 2\pi r_{\underline{\omega}\underline{l}_0} N}{\pi r^2}}{30 \times (10^{-3})^2}$$

$$= \frac{V_B r^2}{2\rho_e r_{\underline{\omega}\underline{l}_0}} = \frac{30 \times (10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-9} \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 15 \times 10^4$$

$$IN = \frac{V_B r^2}{2\rho_e r_{colo}} = \frac{\frac{1}{30 \times (10^{-3})^2}}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-9} \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$
$$= 15 \times 10^4$$

$$B = \frac{\mu I N}{2r} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 15 \times 10^4}{2\times 10 \times 10^{-2}} = 0.3\pi = \frac{3\pi}{10} T$$

$$Y - \frac{2}{5} (21)$$

$$- 2 (22)$$

$$B_1 = B_1 - B_2 = 0$$

 $\therefore B_1 = B_2$
 $\therefore \frac{B_1}{B_2} = 1$



-1(36)

$$\frac{B_{\zeta U J}}{B_{\zeta U J}} = \frac{3 \times B}{2B} = \frac{L}{2r}$$

$$\frac{L}{10} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{3 \times 10}{2} = 15cm$$

$$\zeta U = \frac{3 \times 10}{2} = 15cm$$

(38) ب – B₁ –B₂ واتجاهها لخارج الصفحة. (39) د –

$$B_c = \frac{\mu \times \frac{1}{2}}{2r} - \frac{\mu I \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 \times 2r} = \frac{\mu I}{8r}$$

$$e^{(40)}$$

$$(B_{T})_{1} = \frac{\mu l}{2r} + \frac{\mu l}{4r} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\mu l}{r} = B$$

$$(B_{T})_{2} = \frac{\mu l}{2r} - \frac{\mu l}{4r} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\mu l}{r}$$

$$\frac{(B_{T})_{1}}{(B_{T})_{2}} = \frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 1} = 3$$

$$(B_{T})_{2} = \frac{(B_{T})_{1}}{3} = \frac{B}{3}$$

$$B_{\text{ciliw}} = B_{\text{delo}}$$

$$\frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{\mu I N}{2r}$$

$$\frac{I}{\pi d} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{d}$$

$$I = \pi A$$

(34)ب-شدة التيار 3A واتجاهه من D إلى Cخلال المفاومة

انجاه مرور التيار في الملف في عكس اتجاه المدوران عقارب الساعة عند النظر للوجه

$$B=rac{\mu IN}{L}
ightarrow I=rac{BL}{\mu N}$$
 $I=rac{2.4 imes10^{-3} imes10\pi imes10^{-2}}{4\pi imes10^{-7} imes200}=3A$ نام قاومة مروره في المقاومة مراك

- (35)

$$B_{colo} = B_{colo}$$

$$\frac{\mu l \times \frac{1}{2}}{2r} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi \times 2 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore r = \pi \times 10^{-2} = \pi cm$$

الاداىات



الدرس الثالث من الفصل الثاني

(12) - البريمة اليمنى 1-2(13)

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = B | md | \\
B = \frac{\tau_{\text{max}}}{|md|} \\
B = 1$$

U(20)

5 (52)

(26)

27)

3)

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} I_{max}}{2} - \psi(14)$$

$$\psi(15)$$

$$|md| = \frac{\tau}{B\sin\theta}$$

$$\therefore \tau = B\sin\theta |md|$$

$$= 2 \times \sin 30 \times 3 = 3 \text{ N.m}$$

$$\tau = BIANsin\theta$$

=0.2×1×20×30×10⁻⁴×250×sin30=1.5N.m

Slope=
$$\frac{\tau}{sin\theta} = \frac{N_x}{N_y} = \frac{tan60}{tan30} = 3$$

مناب ثابته – بنظل ثابته – (20)

$$B_{2} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} = 2 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$B_{T} = B_{1} + B_{2}$$

$$8 \times 10^{-5} = B_{1} + 2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\therefore B_{1} = 6 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d}$$

$$6 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times I}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$I = 30A$$

$$F = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 30 \times 10 \times 30 \times 10^{-2}}{2\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^{-5} N$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} I_{max}}{2} - \cup (14)$$

$$\frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 50 I_2 \times 25 \times 10^{-2}}{2\pi} \times \frac{\mu I_1 I_2 L}{2\pi d_1} - \frac{\mu I_1 I_2 L}{2\pi d_2} = \frac{\mu I_1 I_2 L}{2\pi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \times 30I_2 \times 25 \times 10^{-2} & 2\pi d_2 \\ \hline 2\pi & \times \left(\frac{1}{10^{-2}} - \frac{1}{10 \times 10^{-2}}\right) \\ & = 2.25 \times 10^{-4} I_2 \\ F = F_g = m_g \\ 2.25 \times 10^{-4} I_2 = 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 \\ I_2 = 200 A \end{array}$$

- 2(9)

$$R = \rho_e \frac{L}{A} = \rho_e \frac{L}{\pi r^2} = \frac{27.64 \times 10^{-7} L}{3.14 \times (2 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 0.22L\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{V_B}{A} = \frac{3.52}{16} = \frac{16}{A}$$

$$I = \frac{V_B}{R} = \frac{3.52}{0.22L} = \frac{16}{L}A$$

$$A_{\text{Olo}} = \pi r^2 = 3.14 \times (10 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 31.4 \times 10^{-3} m^2$$

$$N = \frac{L}{2\pi r} = \frac{L}{2 \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} \cong 1.6L$$

$$\tau = BIAN \sin\theta$$

$$\times \frac{16}{L} \times 3.14 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.6 L \times \sin 90 = 1.6 N.m2 = -2(11)$$

$$B_x = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5}{2\pi \times 15 \times 10^{-2}} = 5 \times 10^{-6}T$$

$$B_z = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5}{4\pi \times 15 \times 10^{-2}} = 4 \times 10^{-6}T$$

$$B_{xz} = 5 \times 10^{-6} - 4 \times 10^{-6} = 1 \times 10^{-6}T$$

$$F_y = B_{xz}I_yL_y = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6}N.m$$
ögöl öləci نامنان لابد البسري لجد ان انجاه القوق المخلوة فللبد البسري لجد المخلوة فللبدا المخلوة فللبد



F-2(37) -1(38)

F=ma=BIL

$$500 \times 10^{-3} \times a = 0.1 \times 4 \times 10 \times 10^{-2}$$

 $\therefore a = 0.08m/s^2$

(39) ج

$$F_2 = \frac{\mu l_1 l_2 L}{2\pi d} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} l_1 \frac{1}{2} l_2}{2d} = \frac{1}{8} F_1 = \frac{1}{8} \times 0.4 = 0.05N$$

(40) ج

$$Slope = \frac{F}{B} = IL$$

$$\therefore \frac{20}{4} = 5A$$

$$\therefore \frac{F}{L} = BI = 5 \times 5 = 25N/m$$

$$F = \frac{-1.725}{2\pi d}$$

$$4 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2 \times t}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore |= 10A$$

-1(26)

$$\tau = \tau_{max} \times sin\theta$$

 $0.86 = \tau_{max} \times sin\theta$
 $\tau_{max} = 1N. m$

$$(B_T)_x = B_{\text{copla}} + B_y$$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^{-5} + \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5}{2\pi \times 0.4} = 2.75 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$F_{(x)} = (B_T)IL = 2.75 \times 10^{-5} \times 6$$

$$= 1.65 \times 10^{-4} \ N/m$$

-1(28)

$$Slope = \frac{F}{\sin\theta} = L$$

Slope(X)>Slope(Y)>Slope(Z)>Slope(M).

- 2 (29)

$$\tau$$
=BIAN sin θ
= 0.3 × 2 × 10 × 10⁻⁴ × 30 × sin30 = 9 × 10⁻³ N.m
-I(30)

$$\tau = \overrightarrow{|md|}B = 0.3 \times 2 = 0.6N.m$$

-1(31)

$$Slope = \frac{F}{B} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

$$\therefore B = 3$$

$$Slope = \frac{F}{3} = 2$$

$$F = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{N}$$

- (32) اكبرمن ٢
 - (33) د

$$F = \frac{\mu I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} L - 1(34)$$

$$\sqrt{2}I - 2(36)$$



الدرس الرابئ من الفصل الثاني

العديد عند نوصيل المقاومة 7920 على التوالي. $R_{g}' = \frac{40 \times 10}{40 + 10} = 8\Omega$ $R_{m} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{V_{g}}$ $l_g' = 0.05A$

 $R_m = \frac{l_g}{l_g}$ $V = R_m l_g + V_g = 792 \times 0.05 + 8 \times 0.05 = 40v$

900

990 - 5(16)

9 ≥ 100Ω

3R-3(17)

الكالك

مناهانه

2 (18)

2(19)

2 N. m

ر(20)

1)

 $\frac{l_g}{I} = \frac{R_s}{R_s + R_g}$ $\therefore Slope = \frac{l}{l_g} = \frac{R_s + R_g}{R_s}$ $= \frac{0.6 - 0.3}{0.2 - 0.1} = \frac{R_s + 8}{R_s}$

0.3deg/ µA - 1(8) $=\frac{\theta}{I}=\frac{45}{150}=0.3 \text{deg/}_{\mu\text{A}}$ (9) ب- ہزداد, تظل ٹابتۃ

4V_g -ب(10) $R_m = \frac{V - V_g}{I_g}$ $3V_g = \frac{V - V_g}{I_g}$ $3V_g = V - V_g$

> (11) (12) د - أو

 $R_s = \frac{l_g R_g}{l - l_g}$ $I = \frac{I_g R_g}{R_s} + I_g$ $=\frac{0.1\times36}{4}+0.1=1A$ $\frac{l_g}{l_s} = \frac{l_g}{l - l_g} = \frac{0.1}{1 - 0.1} = \frac{1}{9}$

 $R_s = \frac{l_g R_g}{l - l_g} = \frac{l_g R_g}{6l_g - l_g} = \frac{R_g}{5}$ $R_g = 5R_s \quad , \quad R_s = \frac{5}{1}R_g$ (14) د – منعدمة

مستوى منف الحلفانومثر دائماً مواني الفيض المغناطيسي عند نقطه منف الحنفانومنر عند الحرجة مإن CHAIN = 0.5 × 2 × 10⁻³ × 1 × 10⁻⁴ × 600 مقدار عزم اللب=مقدار عزم الزادواخ

0.810-2(2) $I_0 = 40 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{3}{4} = 0.03A$ $R_S = \frac{V_g}{l - l_g} = \frac{\frac{V_R}{R}}{\frac{0.3}{0.4 - 0.03}} = 0.81\Omega$

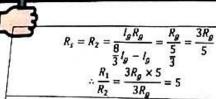
 $\therefore I = \frac{1}{4} \frac{V_B}{R_{AB}} = \frac{1}{4} I_B$ $\therefore I = \frac{1}{4} \times 800 = 200 \mu A$

 $R_m = \frac{V - V_g}{I_g} = \frac{4 - 100 \times 0.01}{0.01} = 300\Omega$

 $R_{s} = \frac{I_{g}R_{g}}{50I_{g} - I_{g}} = \frac{R_{g}}{49}$ $R_A = \frac{R_s R_g}{R_s + R_g} = \frac{\frac{R_g}{49} \times R_g}{\frac{R_g}{49} + R_g} = \frac{R_g}{50}$

 $R_s = \frac{R_g I_g}{1 - I_a}$ $I = \frac{R_g I_g}{R_s} + I_g = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} 40}{10} + 10 \times 10^{-3} = 0.05A$





(23) ب- 180000

$$\frac{3}{4}I_g = \frac{V_B}{R_{p,\Delta,2} + 2000}$$
$$\frac{3}{4}\frac{V_B}{R} = \frac{V_B}{R' + 2000}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}R' = R' + 2000$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R' = 2000$$
 , $R' = 6000\Omega$

$$I = \frac{1}{4}I_{g}$$

$$\frac{V_{B}}{R' + R_{X}} = \frac{1}{4}\frac{V_{B}}{R'}$$

$$R' + R_{X} = 4R', R_{X} = 3R'$$

$$R_{X} = 3 \times 6000 = 18000$$

(24) د - الشكل 4

$$\frac{1}{6}$$
 -1(25)

$$\frac{a}{4} \frac{V_B}{R_{jl\Delta D}} = \frac{V_B}{R_{jl\Delta D} + R_X}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} R_{jl\Delta D} = R_{jl\Delta D} + 400$$

$$\frac{1}{3} R_{jl\Delta D} = 400$$

$$R_{jl\Delta D} = 1200\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_X}{R_{jl\Delta D}} = \frac{6000}{1200} + \frac{5}{1}$$

$$R_X = 5R_{jl\Delta D}$$

$$\frac{V_B}{R_{jl\Delta D}} = \frac{V_B}{R_{jl\Delta D}} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$I = \frac{V_B}{R_{\text{NAS}} + R_X} = \frac{V_B}{R_{\text{NAS}} + 5R_{\text{NAS}}} = \frac{V_B}{6R_{\text{NAS}}} = \frac{1}{6}I_g$$

 $V_C < V_B < V_A - 1(26)$ (27) أ – يزداد حتى يساوي عزم الإزدواج.

(28) د – تتولد حرارة عالية قد تؤدي لتلف الملف.

(29) ج – قلت دقة القياس.

(30) ب – قلت دقة الجهاز.

(31) أ – لتقليل الإحتكاك.

$$R_{s} = \frac{I_{g}R_{g}}{I - I_{g}} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.01}{0.1 - 10 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{900}$$

$$V - V_{0} = 1 - 10 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.01$$

$$R_m = \frac{V - V_g}{I_g} = \frac{1 - 10 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.01}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 99.99 \approx 1000$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4}I_g$$
 $\frac{V_B}{R_g + R_x} = \frac{1}{4}\frac{V_B}{Rg}$
 $R_g + R_x = 4R_g$
 $R_x = 3R_g = 3R$
 $3R - 2(17)$
 $R_x = \frac{1}{4}I_g$
 $R_x = \frac{1}{4}I_g$

التوالي مع ملغه 147 Ω - ξ(18)

$$R_{m} = \frac{21\Omega}{l_{g}} \frac{V = 8V_{g}}{l_{g}} = \frac{8V_{g} - V_{g}}{l_{g}} = \frac{7V_{g}}{l_{g}} = 7R_{g}$$

$$R_{m} = 7 \times 21 = 147\Omega$$

2.4 × 10⁻²N. m - 2(19) :الجلفانومتر

$$\theta=90^{\circ}$$
 الدلفالوملر: $\tau=BIAN=0.3\times2\times4\times10^{-4}\times100=2.4\times10^{-2}N.m$

 $V = R_m$

$$R_{m_2} = \frac{V - l_g R_g}{l_g}$$

$$R_{mlg} + l_g R_g = V$$

$$V_g = \frac{V}{R_M + R_g} = \frac{1}{450 + 50} = 2mA$$

$$R_{m_2} = \frac{V - V_g}{C_g} = \frac{18 - 50 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 8950\Omega$$

0.1v - 2(21)

$$0.1v - 2$$
 عدد الأقسام = $\frac{0.1}{c_{V(I)}}$ المالم $\frac{0.1}{c_{V(I)}}$ المالم $\frac{0.1}{c_{V(I)}}$ المالم $R_m = \frac{V - V_g}{l_g}$, $V = R_m l_g + V_g$ = $450 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} + 0.1 = 1v$ $c_{V(I)}$ المالم $c_{V(I)}$ المالم $c_{V(I)}$

5-2(22)

$$R_{s} = R_{1} = \frac{\frac{l_{g}}{l_{g}}}{l - l_{g}} = \frac{\frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{4}}{\frac{4}{3}l_{g} - l_{g}} = \frac{3R_{g}}{1} = 3R_{g}$$

$$\frac{\frac{l_{g}}{l_{g}}}{l_{g}} = \frac{3}{8} \qquad , \therefore l = \frac{8}{3}l_{g}$$



(38) ا- حساسة A أكبر من حساسة B

(1) c - n (10) v थ्या प्रकारीय emf6-4(3)

8-2(9)

b Ulbiman

120m

. الطول العرضا

30

(5)

3 V

(39) - اكبر من (40)ج - السدس

slope =
$$V_g = \frac{(40 - 30) \times 10^{-3}}{(2.5 - 1.25) \times 10^{-2}} = 0.8$$

 $Slope = V_g = V_s = 0.8v$

$$I = \frac{1}{5}I_{g} \rightarrow \frac{V_{g}}{R_{\text{Mas}} + R_{x}} = \frac{1}{5}\frac{V_{g}}{R_{\text{Mas}}}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{\text{Mas}} + R_{x} = 5R_{\text{Mas}}$$

$$4R_{\text{Mas}} = R_{x} \rightarrow R_{\text{Mas}} = \frac{12K}{4} = 3k.\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_{x}}{R_{\text{Mas}}} = \frac{1.5}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow R_{x} = \frac{1}{2}R_{\text{Mas}}$$

$$I = \frac{V_{g}}{R_{\text{Mas}} + R_{x}} = \frac{V_{g}}{R_{\text{Mas}} + \frac{1}{2}R_{\text{Mas}}} = \frac{V_{g}}{\frac{3}{2}R_{\text{Mas}}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\frac{V_{g}}{R_{\text{Mas}}}$$

$$I = \frac{\frac{\theta}{I} + \frac{70}{I} = \frac{35}{44}}{35} = 88mA = 0.088A$$

(35) د

18° - 2 (36)

$$\frac{l_g}{l} = \frac{90}{\theta} = \frac{R' + R_x}{R'} = \frac{500}{100} = 5$$

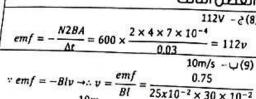
$$\theta = \frac{90}{5} = 18^{\circ}$$

(37)ج- (x)حراري. (y) ذو ملف متحرك

الاجابيات



الدرس الاول من الفصل الثالث



$$v \ emf = -Blv \to v = \frac{emf}{Bl} = \frac{10m/s - \sqrt{(9)}}{25x10^{-2} \times 30 \times 10^{-2}}$$
$$= \frac{10m}{s}$$

$$I = \frac{emf}{R} = \frac{0.75}{15} = 0.05A$$

$$F = BIl = 25 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.05 \times 30 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 37.5 \times 10^{-3} N$$

$$emf = -\frac{N\Delta BA}{\Delta t} = 300 \times \frac{8 \times 10^{-4} \times (0.5 - 0.2)}{30 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\therefore emf = Blvsin\theta \rightarrow sin\theta = \frac{emf}{Blv}$$

$$= \frac{0.24}{0.2 \times 60 \times 10^{-2} \times 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta = sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 30^{\circ}$$

-1(16)

$$emf = -\frac{N\Delta BA}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 0.4 \times (20 \times 20) \times 10^{-4}}{0.02} = 0.8 \text{ V}$$

$$mf = -\frac{N\Delta BA}{600 \times \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 600 \times 5}{11.3 \text{V}}} = -\frac{11.3 \text{V}}{11.3 \text{V}} = -\frac{11.3 \text{V}$$

$$emf = -\frac{N\Delta BA}{\Delta t} = \frac{600 \times \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 600 \times 5}{10 \times 10^{-2}} \times 15 \times 10^{-4}}{0.003} = 11.3 \text{ V}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{600 \times \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 600 \times 5}{10 \times 10^{-2}} \times 15 \times 10^{-4}}{0.003} = 11.3 \text{ V}$$

$$L = \frac{\mu A N^2}{L}$$

$$emf = L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 600^2 \times 15 \times 10^{-4}}{10 \times 10^{-2}} \times \frac{5}{0.003} = 11.3 \text{ V}$$

$$A_1 = 0$$

$$A_2 = 0$$

$$A_1 = 0 \leftarrow 1.077V - 1(6)$$
 فبل التحرك عقرب الثوالى $A_2 = \pi r^2 = \pi \times 7^2 = 49\pi m^2 \leftarrow 1.077v$ $A_2 = \pi r^2 = \pi \times 7^2 = 49\pi m^2 \leftarrow 1.077v$ $A_3 = \frac{N\Delta BA}{\Delta t} = \frac{1 \times 0.42 \times 49\pi}{60} = 1.077v$

$$emf = Blv = 1.22 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 0.56v$$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A} = \frac{7 \times 10^{-4} \times 20}{10 \times 10^{-4}} = 14\Omega$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{emf}{R} = \frac{0.56}{14} = 0.04A = 40mA$$

الاجاب—



وا)ب - بإداد لما يقل حلى بلعدم 6.93 × 10-6 wb - 2(20)

 $\theta \approx 30^{\circ}$ 0 m = 0 mmas sine ف الحالة الاولى ٢٠

 $\phi_{m,max} = \frac{\vartheta_m}{\sin(30)} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-6}}{\sin(30)} = 8 \times 10^{-6} \text{wb}$ $\theta = 30 + 90 = 120^{\circ}$ مى الحالة النائية -

 $\Phi_m = \Phi_{m_{max}} \sin \theta$ = $8 \times 10^{-6} \times \sin(120^\circ) = 6.93 \times 10^{-6} \text{wb}$

 $A = 2l \times l = 2l^2 \rightarrow l = \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{450}{2}} = 15cm$ $2l = 2 \times 15 = 30$ cm

emf = $81v = 0.2 \times 15 \times 10^{-2} \times 90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 0.75v$

(30) ج - نطل کما هی وmf=BLV°430) ولا تتوقف على المقاومة النوعية لمادة

 $\int_{C} emf = -N \frac{2BA}{\Delta t} \rightarrow (1), \quad emf = IR = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} \cdot R \rightarrow (2)$

 $\frac{2NBA}{\Delta t} = \frac{QR}{\Delta t} \rightarrow 2NBA = QR$ $\therefore B = \frac{QR}{2NA} = \frac{25 \times 10^{-3} \times 24}{2 \times 400 \times 24 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.3T$

(32)

(33) ب - جهد ٥ موجب

 $V_{ba} = V_b - V_a \rightarrow 3 \times 4 = V_b - zero$ $\therefore V_b = 12V$

(35) ب – يتولد في الحلقة تيار عكس عقارب الساعة

اثناء شد الحلقة بزداد الغيض الذي يخترق الملف فتعمل الحنقة على توليد emf مستحثة تعاكس التغير فيتولد تيار مستحث عكس عقارب الساعة

B-4(36)

(37) ب- تقل

- **〜(38)**

 $\Delta \emptyset_m = BA - 0 = BA = \frac{NAB}{\Delta t}$

(39) ج

 $\Delta \emptyset_m = BA - BA = 0$

 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}m - 1(40)$

emf = BLV

 $slope = \frac{emf}{V} = BL = tan30$

 $1 \times L = tan30$

 $L=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}m$

راعلان - ا (22)

25cm2 - \(\pi(23)

 $\rightarrow t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{20 \times 10^{-2}}{10}$ $\because emf = -\frac{N\Delta BA}{\Delta t} \rightarrow A = \frac{emf\Delta t}{N\Delta B} = \frac{0.05 \times 0.02}{1 \times 0.4}$ $= 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}^2 = 25 \text{cm}^2$

 $emf_a = emf_b < emf_c = emf_d - 1(24)$

(25)د - نظل ثابنة

(26) ب – الحلفتان 8,4 تقتربان من السلك

(27)ب - بنحرف لحظياً في انجاه معين ثم يعود للصفر

(28) ب- تزداد

يتطيبق فاعدة فليمنج لليد اليمنى يخون انجاه حرخة السلك

w

4

)2

 $10^{-3}v$

(16) ب

عندما

نصبح

- € (8)

(1)1- 100 CO CO

العالة تقييلين

DI EVB = EIR

 $\frac{1}{R} = IR + V_{BA}$ 2 × 40 + V₈₄ 0 = 80 + VBA

 $V_{B_A} = 100^{\circ}_{\nu}$

لفي ـ ب(4)

(5) ا- انحراف

2(7)

200

400

ات الاحاب



الدرس الثاني من الفصل الثالث

(ا)د- بظل کما هو

 $R'(60,60,60) = \frac{60}{2}$ 3 = 200

 $R'(40,40) = \frac{40}{2} = 200$

R'(40,40) = 20 + 20 = 400

يتطبيق قانون خيرشوف الثانى على المسار الموضح

 $V_B + \frac{L\Delta I}{\Delta t} = IR + V_{BA}$ $100 + (8 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{4}) = 2 \times 40 + V_{84}$

 $180 = 80 + V_{BA}$.. VBA = 1000

(4)پ-يقل (٥) أ ـ الحراف مؤشر الجلفانومتر عند قراءة معينة

2(7)

 $l_1 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (50)^2}{100 \times 10^{-2}} = 2500 \mu A$ $l_2 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (100)^2}{150 \times 10^{-2}} = 6666.6 \mu A$ $l_3 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (150)^2}{25 \times 10^{-2}} = 90000 \mu A$ $l_4 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (200)^2}{40 \times 10^{-2}} = 100 \times 10^3 \mu A$

 $L = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 100 \times 10^{-4} \times (200)^2}{40 \times 10^{-2}}$

 $emf = -\frac{L\Delta l}{\Delta t} = 1.25 \times 10^{-3} H$ $emf = -\frac{L\Delta l}{\Delta t} = 1.25 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{6}{0.4} = 18.85 \times 10^{-3} v$

300 A/s - ↓(16)

عندما تصبح شدة التيار =1 القيمة العظمى لها

تَصِيحُ emf = 1 القَيمة العظمى لها

 $\therefore emf = \frac{3}{4}emf_{max} = -L\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = 0.4 \times 900 = 360v$

 $\therefore emf_{max} = \frac{4}{3} \times 360 = 480v$

عندما تصبح شدة التيار = 3 القيمة العظمى لها لها بها إلقام أ<u>-emf</u> القيمة العظمى لها

5A/s-2(9)

$$emf_b = -\frac{\mu\Delta I_a}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta I_a}{\Delta t} = \frac{emf}{\mu} = \frac{4}{0.8} = 5A/s$$

(10)ج – اقل من

$$I_1 = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{17} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 25A$$

 $l_1 = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{17} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 25A$ $l_2 = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{3 \times 10^{17} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 12A$ $\therefore emf_2 = -\frac{\mu \Delta l_1}{\Delta t} = -0.06 \times \frac{(12 - 25)}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 195v$

$$B = \frac{\mu NI}{l} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 300 \times 6}{150 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} v$$

$$emf = -N \frac{\Delta BA}{\Delta t} = 300 \times \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 50 \times 10^{-4}}{0.02}$$

$$= 0.1125 v$$

$$emf = -L\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} \to L = \frac{emf}{\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}} = \frac{0.1125}{\frac{6}{0.02}}$$
$$= 3.75 \times 10^{-4}H$$

 $\Delta \emptyset_2 = 0.8 \times 6 \times 10^{-3} = 0.048wb$ $M = \frac{N_2 \Delta \emptyset_2}{\Delta I_*} = \frac{60 \times 0.0048}{4} = 0.072H$

1(25) 210V - ¿(26)

$$emf = M \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = 0.7 \times \frac{6}{0.02} = 210V$$

(27) أ – العدام الحث الذاتي

$$L = \frac{\mu A N^2}{L}$$

 $A = \frac{L \times l}{\mu \times N^2} = \frac{1.26 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 200^2}$ $= 50 \times 10^{-4} m^2 = 50 cm^2$

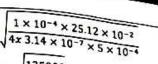
 $r = \sqrt{\frac{50}{\pi}} = 3.9894 \, cm$

4.2r = 7.98cm

(29) ج – 200 لغة

الاجابــــ





$$=\sqrt{\frac{125000}{\pi}}=200$$

$$-M\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = emf = -N\frac{\Delta \emptyset}{\Delta t}, N = \frac{\mu \Delta I}{\Delta \emptyset} = \frac{0.01 \times 25}{5 \times 10^{-3}} = 50$$

_(31)ب-لرداد (32) ب- معامل الحث المثبادل

الحث المثلادل
$$emf = \frac{\mu \Delta I}{\Delta t}$$
, $\mu = \frac{emf \Delta t}{\Delta I}$
 $H = \frac{V.S}{A} = \frac{Webber}{A}$

(33)ب ـ يغل لانصف

$$L \propto \frac{\mu A N^2}{l}$$

(34)أ - الحث الذاتي ۵(35) د

(36) أ – لللامن الحث الذاتي

(38) ب – الحث المتبادل

(40) ا - أكبر من

$$emf = \frac{1}{4}emf_{max} = \frac{1}{4} \times 480 = 120v$$

$$emf = -L\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} - \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = \frac{emf}{L} = \frac{120}{0.4} = 300\frac{A}{s}$$

$$emf = \frac{\mu \Delta I}{s}$$

$$emf = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$∴ M = \frac{emf\Delta t}{\Delta I} = 10 \times \frac{0.01}{5} = 0.02H$$

$$∴ Mother Unitary (1000)$$

معامل الحت المتبادل ثابت لكل الملفين

$$\frac{\text{webber}}{A} = \frac{V.S}{A} = s.\Omega$$

-1(20)

$$emf = \frac{\mu\Delta I}{\Delta t} = N \frac{\Delta 0}{\Delta t}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu N I}{L} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 50 \times 4}{10 \times 10^{-2}} = 4T$$

$$A = \pi r^2 = \pi (1.76 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 9.6 \times 10^{-4} m^2$$

$$M = N \frac{\Delta 0}{2} - NBA \quad 100 \times 4 \times 9.6 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$M = N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta I} = \frac{\pi (1.76 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 9.6 \times 10^{-4} m^2}{\Delta I}$$

$$= \frac{NBA}{\Delta I} = \frac{100 \times 4 \times 9.6 \times 10^{-4}}{4}$$

$$= 9.6 \times 10^{-2} H$$

1(21)

emf & M

y(22)

معامل الحت المتبادل ثابت

(23) د - جميع ما سبق

 $M \propto \frac{1}{d}$ Max M & N 0.072H-1(24)

 $\frac{M\Delta I_1}{\Delta I_2} = \frac{N_2 \Delta O_2}{\Delta I_2}$

≈ 0.152A

(S) C - A(S) 0.03 × ≈ 180₇₇

2(3) القيما الجذء

,

)

الاجار



الدرس الثالث من الفصل الثالث

157 rad/s - 1(6)

$$T = 40ms \to f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = 25Hz$$

$$W = 2\pi f = 2 \times 3.14 \times 25 = 157 \text{ rad/s}$$

-30 v-山(7)

نتيجة دوران الملف°180

القيمة العظمى $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ القيمة العظمى الملف في الوضع الأول موازى للمجال

$$\therefore emf = emf_{max}$$

بعد دورانه من الوضع الموازى°30

$$\theta = 90 - 30 = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore emf = emf_{max}sin\theta = emf_{max}sin(60^\circ)$$

$$\sqrt{3}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} em f_{max}$$

(14)ج – تطل ثابتة $emf_{max} = ABN_W$

(اللصف N) (اللصف (w أللنصف) (emf مُثابِنَةً

$$vem f_{avg} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} em f_{eff} \rightarrow em f_{eff} = \frac{em f_{avg} \times \pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= \frac{50\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = 55.5v$$

$$N_y > N_x > N_z - \Im(16)$$

$$I = \frac{emf_{max}}{R} = \frac{ABN2\pi f}{R}$$

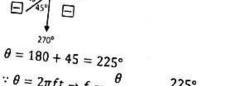
$$= \frac{20 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.58 \times 20 \times 2 \times \pi \times 50}{48} = 0.152A$$

$$emf_{max} = ABN2\pi f = (40 \times 50) \times 10^{-4} \times 0.03 \times 300 \times 2 \times \pi \times 50 = 180\pi$$

$$N = 2f \to f = \frac{N}{2} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\therefore emf_{eff} = \frac{emf_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{180\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = 400V$$

القَيْمَةُ الفَعَالَةُ لَلْمِرَةُ الأُولَى فَي 180° ± ± 0°.360°



$$\theta = 180 + 45 = 225^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore \theta = 2\pi f t \to f = \frac{\theta}{2\pi t} = \frac{225^{\circ}}{2 \times 180 \times \frac{1}{96}} = 60 \text{Hz}$

$$slope = \frac{\Delta em f_{max}}{\Delta w} = \frac{80 - 40}{200 - 100} = 0.4 = ABN$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{slope}{AN} = \frac{(20 \times 30) \times 10^{-4} \times 30}{(20 \times 30) \times 10^{-4} \times 30} = 0.2T$$

$$P_{w} = V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff}$$

$$V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff}$$

$$V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff}$$

$$P_{w} = V_{eff} \cdot l_{eff}$$

$$V_{eff} = \frac{P_{w}}{l_{eff}} = \frac{300}{2} = 150\sqrt{2} V$$

$$V_{max} = V_{eff} \times \sqrt{2} = 150\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{5}$$

$$V_{max} = V_{eff} \times \sqrt{2} = 150\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 300v$$



4.5V-\(\psi(22)\)

(33) آ-تيار متردد

(24) ب- تيار موحد الاتجاه

8 ← 3.46 × 10-6 v − 1(1) الراوب بين العمودي على الملف والمحال ← 8 m f − 1 cm .

 $emf = emf_{max}sin\theta \rightarrow emf_{max} = \frac{emf}{sin(\theta)}$ $= \frac{2 \times 10^{-6}}{sin(\theta)}$

±2 دوران الملعب 4 × 10-6 تصبح الزاوية بين الملغب بعد دوران الملعب 4 من الدورة تصبح الزاوية بين الملغب

 $\theta = 60 + 270 = 330^{\circ}$ الزاویةبین العمودی علی الملغ والمجال $\theta = 60^{\circ}$ وسلم = emf = emf = cino

 $\theta = 60^{\circ}$ $\therefore emf = emf_{max}sin\theta = 4 \times 10^{-6}sin(60^{\circ})$ $= 3.46 \times 10^{-6}v$

 $F = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{400v - 3(18)}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = 25Hz$ $verif = emf_{max}(2\pi f t) = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = 25Hz$

 $\therefore emf_{max} = \frac{emf}{\sin(2\pi ft)}$ $= \frac{200\sqrt{2}}{\sin(2\times 180\times 25\times 5\times 10^{-3})}$

Zero-1(19)

القبض المغناطيسي يساوى zero حيث أن الزاوية بين الملف والمجال تساوى zero عند سفطة *

300cm² - 2(20)

 $\therefore emf_{max} = ABN2\pi f$ $\therefore A = \frac{emf_{max}}{BN2\pi f} = \frac{400}{0.4 \times 200 \times 2 \times \pi \times 25}$ $= 0.03m^2 = 300cm^2$

π/2√2 -ψ(21)

$$\therefore emf_{avr} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} emf_{eff}$$
$$\therefore \frac{emf_{eff}}{emf_{avr}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

4A - (25)

-1(26)

$$P_{W} = V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff}$$

$$\therefore I_{eff} = \frac{P_{W}}{V_{eff}} = \frac{P_{W}}{\frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{600}{\frac{300}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2.83A$$

 $ax) = 0_m$

 $04wb \approx 8A$

3 = 62.8V

zero -1(28)

فمالدينامه

المفضاها

نصلى الفود

تساوی صد

0 -1(29)

عند ۱۳۵

(30)

MO

اللد

حد

1)

$$\therefore I_{max} = I_{eff} \times \sqrt{2} = 2.83 \times \sqrt{2} = 4A$$

$$f = \frac{w}{2\pi} = \frac{18000}{2 \times 180} = 50 Hz$$

$$: emf = ABN2\pi f sin(2\pi f t)$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{emf}{BN2\pi f sin(2\pi f t)}$$

15.1

 $0.4 \times 600 \times 2 \times \pi \times 50 \times \sin\left(2 \times 180 \times 50 \times \frac{1}{600}\right)$

$$=4\times10^{-4}m^2$$

$$\therefore l^2 = A \to l = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.02m$$





$$emf_{max} = emf_{eff} \times \frac{1}{sin45} = 70V$$

$$emf_{avr} = \frac{2}{\pi} \times 70 = 44.56V$$

$$\frac{1}{2}w = 2\pi F, F = \frac{w}{4\pi} - \psi(36)$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{w}$$
 - $1(37)$

$$T = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{4\pi}{w}$$

$$\frac{emf_{max}}{2}-\xi(38)$$

$$\theta = 90 - 60 = 30^{\circ}$$

$$emf_{max}sin30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} emf_{max}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \, emf_{max}}{2} - \psi (39)$$

$$emf_{eff} = emf_{max} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$Ø_m = 0.03wb$$

$$\theta = \frac{10}{80} \times 360 = 45^{\circ}$$

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$$\therefore emf_{max} = ABN2\pi f$$

$$= 0.04 \times 20 \times 2 \times \pi \times \frac{1}{80 \times 10^{-3}} = 62.8V$$

zero -1(28)

فى الدينامو عندما يكون الغيض قيمة عظمى يصبح الملف في الوضع العمودي على المجال و بالثالي تصبح القوة الدافعة الكهربية المتولدة فى الملف تساوی صغر

13.33v - (29)

ألملف يدور $\frac{3}{4}$ من الدورة 60ms عند $emf_{\frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{4}{3}ABNf$

$$\therefore emf_{\frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{4}{3}ABNf$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times 0.04 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{80 \times 10^{-3}} = 13.33v$$

(30) ب – منعدم في اللحظة التي يكون فيها مستوى الملف موازى لخطوط الغيض ومنعدم فى اللحظة التى يخون فيها مستوى الملف عموديا على خطوط الفيض

(31) ا – تقل لانصف

 $emf \propto N, emf \propto w$



الدرس الرابع من الفصل الثالث

$$V_s = 40V$$

50A

≥ 500r

50000watt

1₀₀ = 83.33%

24-(24)

روي) د-رية

A-2(26)

2 (27)

tt

29)

15

(28)

Q)

-1(23)

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{V_s \times 75}{V_P \times 50} \to \frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{I_S \times 8}{15 \times I_P} \to \frac{I_S}{I_P} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{6}$$

$$\eta = \frac{20 \times 9}{100 \times 2} = 90\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{20 \times 3}{100 \times 1} = 60\%$$

$$V_{s1} = \frac{300 \times 6}{90} = 20V$$

$$V_{s2} = \frac{300 \times 3}{90} = 10V$$

$$(V_s)_t = \frac{300 \times 9}{90} = 30V$$

$$\eta = \frac{15 \times 6 + 20 \times 5}{200 \times 1} = 95\%$$

$$\ddot{a} = 95\%$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12 \times 1100}{200 \times N_{S1}}, N_{S1} = 88$$

$$0.0866A - \psi(21)$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{11.8 + 24 \times 0.05}{200 I_p}, I_P = 0.0866A$$

$$\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{50}{2000}$$

$$V_s = \frac{50 \times 400}{200} = 100V \cdot I_s = \frac{100}{25} = 4A$$

$$\frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{1 \times V}{V_p} = \frac{4 \times 100}{400W} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot I(2)$$

$$N_s = 2N_p, \frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$I = \frac{100}{80} = \frac{5}{4}A$$

$$P_{w} = IV = \frac{5}{4} \times 100 = 125w$$

$$P_{w} = \frac{v^{2}}{R} = \frac{100^{2}}{80} = 125w$$

$$N_P > N_S$$
 $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{V_S \times 75}{200 \times 150}, V_S = 320V$

$$V_1 = \frac{9 \times 50}{3} = 150VV_2 = \frac{12 \times 150}{3} = 600V$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{150}{600} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{9 \times 50}{3} = 150V,$$

$$V_2 = \frac{3 \times 150}{12} = 37.5V, \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{150}{600} = \frac{4}{1}$$





٥(31) 少(32)

25\Omega=\epsilon(33)

$$210 = P_{W1} + P_{W2}$$

$$P_{W2} = 210 - 56.25 = 153.75watt$$

$$R = \frac{62^2}{153.75} = 25\Omega$$

2-4(34)

(36) ب – عموديا على المغناطيس داخل القالب

(37) أ – القوة الدافعة الكهربية المستحثة العكسية

(38)

(39) د – استخدام عدة ملغات بينهم زوايا

متساوية

(40) ب – القصور الذاتي

$$I = \frac{300000}{1200} = 250A$$

$$V_{600000} = 250 \times 0.8 = 200V$$

 P_{w} ő250 = 200 × 250 = 50000watt $||\hat{o}_{c}||\hat{o}_{c}||\hat{o}_{c}|| = \frac{300 \text{kW} - 50 \text{kW}}{300 \text{kW}} \times 100 = 83.33\%$

$$I_S=\frac{24}{12}=2A$$

(25) د - لغة9600

$$N_P = \frac{240 \times 480}{12} = 960000 (25)$$

$$0.1A - 2(26)$$

$$l_P = \frac{12 \times 2}{240} = 0.1A$$

(27) د – 54KW

$$I = \frac{120 \times 1000}{400} = 300A$$

$$R = 0.1 \times 6 - 0.60$$

 $R = 0.1 \times 6 = 0.6\Omega$

$$P_W = I^2 R = 300^2 \times 0.6 = 54000 watt$$

2160W - & (28)

$$I = \frac{120 \times 1000}{2000} = 60A$$

$$P_{\text{cullin}} = 60^2 \times 0.6 = 2160 \text{watt}$$

1(29)

حْفَاءَهُ النقل (1)=

$$\frac{66000}{120 \times 10^3} \times 100 = 55\%$$

حُفاءة النقل (2)=

$$\frac{117840}{120 \times 10^3} \times 100 = 98.2\%$$

(30) ب – °20

الافانــ

60_3(25)

الدرس الأول من الفصل الرابع

$f = \frac{0.25}{t} = 100$ $\therefore t = \frac{0.25}{100} = \frac{1}{400}$ ورع دوره

$$\chi_{L} = 2\pi F L \to L = \frac{\chi_{L}}{2\pi F} = \frac{200}{2\pi x \frac{50}{\pi}} = 2\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{\mu N^{2} A}{l} \to A = \frac{L l}{\mu N^{2}} = \frac{2x20x10^{-2}}{0.002x10^{2}} = 2m^{2}$$

$$I_t = 0.3 + 0.3 = 0.6A$$

$$L_t = \frac{0.6}{\frac{0.8}{2}} + 0.8 = 1.2$$

$$X_L = \frac{226}{0.6} = 376.67\Omega$$

$$L_t = \frac{0.8}{2} + 0.8 = 1.2$$

$$F = \frac{X_L}{2\pi L} = \frac{376.67}{2x3.14x1.2} = 50Hz$$

$$C_t = 4C \leftarrow (1)$$
اکسکل (1) الشکل (1) X_c اکبر تیار X_c اقل X_c اکبر تیار

$$V_2 = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{60}{2} = 30$$

$$Q_3 = 4x30 = 120$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{120 + 60}{6} = \frac{180}{6} = 30V$$

$$C_{t1} = \frac{C}{3}$$
 , $C_{t2} = 3C$, $C_{t3} = \frac{2}{3}C$ النبار عكسر مى المادام والم

التيار عُحُسْنِ مِعَ المِفاعِلَةِ السَّعُويَةِ ، الْمِفاعِلَةِ السعوية عَخْسَي مَعَ السَعَةَ التَيَارَ طَرَدَي مَعَ السَعَةَ

$$\frac{\chi_{L_1}}{\chi_{L_2}} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$V_1 = 300 - V_2 \qquad (1) \quad V_2 = \frac{V_1}{5} \qquad (2)$$

$$V_1 = 300 - \frac{V_1}{5} \qquad V_1 + \frac{V_1}{5} = 300 \quad \forall V_1 = 250$$

$$L_{0,90} = \frac{5x20}{5+20} = 4 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_{t} = 4+6 = 10 \text{ mH}$$

$$X_{L} = 2\pi F L = 2x3.14x50x10x10^{-3} = 3.14\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V}{X_{L}} = \frac{314}{3.14} = 100A$$

$$I_{L_{1}} = \frac{100x4}{5} = 80A$$

$$C_{t_1} = C \rightarrow X_{C_1} = \frac{1}{C} , C_{t_2} = \frac{1}{2}C \rightarrow X_{C_2} = \frac{2}{C}$$

$$\frac{2}{C}$$

$$Q_1 = C_1 V = 3V$$
, $Q_2 = C_2 V = 2V$
 $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$$X_{C_{\ell}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \,\mu F$$

$$X_{C_{\ell}} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{500}{\pi} x 1 x 10^{-6}} = 1000\Omega$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = 2I \times \sin 45 = \sqrt{2}$$

 $\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{I_1^2}{I_2^2} = \frac{I^2}{(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{2}{1}$





(34) ب- امَّلَ مِنَ المِعتَادِ

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi FC}$$

$$2\pi f X_C C = 1 \rightarrow X_C F = \frac{1}{2\pi C}$$
$$= \tan(60) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \tan(60) = \sqrt{3}^{2\pi}$$

$$\sqrt{3}x2x\pi xC = 1$$

$$\sqrt{3}x2x\pi xC = 1$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}x\pi} = 0.09$$

(36) أ - متوسط قيمة النيار خلال نصف دورة من الوضع الموازي بصفر

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2}C + C = 1.5C$$

$$C_2 = C + C = 2C$$

$$X_{C1} = \frac{1}{2\pi x 3Fx 1.5C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{9}{2}FC}$$

$$X_{C2} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{9}{2}FC}$$

$$X_{C2} = \frac{1}{2\pi x F x 2C}$$

$$\frac{X_{C2}}{X_{C1}} = \frac{2x\pi x 9FC}{2\pi x F x 2Cx 2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

(38) د – بمکن تحویله لتیار متردد

$$V = \frac{Q}{C} \cdot Q diyu$$

$$V_t = \frac{Q}{C} , Q = V_t . C_t$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C} , Q d \tilde{u}_{t} G$$

$$V_{t} = \frac{Q}{C} , Q = V_{t}, C_{t}$$

$$= 48 \times \frac{10x^{2}}{10+2} \times 10^{-6} = 8 \times 10^{-5} C$$

$$V_{A} = \frac{Q}{C} = 8 \times 10^{-5} C$$

$$V_A = \frac{Q}{C_A} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 10^{-6}} = 40V$$

$$V_B = \frac{Q}{C_A} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$V_B = \frac{Q}{c_B} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-6}}{10 \times 10^{-6}} = 8V$$

2 (40)

(3)
$$C_t = 13.33 \mu F$$

$$C_t = \frac{12x4}{12+4} = 3$$

-5(27)

- U(58)

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \frac{250}{50} = 5V$$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \frac{250}{50} = 5V$$

$$V_1 = 50 - 5 = 45V$$

$$C_1 = \frac{Q_1}{V_1} = \frac{250}{45} = 5.56$$

$$18000 = 2x180xF$$

$$= 18000$$

$$F = \frac{18000}{2x180} = 50$$

$$X_C = \frac{2x180}{2\pi x 50x \frac{5}{\pi} x 10^{-6}} = 20000$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{emf_{eff}}{X_C} = \frac{400\sqrt{2}x\sin 45}{2000} = 0.24$$

$$X_L = 2\pi FL \qquad -2(29)$$

$$L_t = \frac{0.4}{2} = 0.2$$

$$X_L = 2\pi F L$$
 $L_t = \frac{0.4}{2} = 0.2$
 $\omega = 2\pi F = \frac{X_L}{L} = \frac{20}{0.2} = 100$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \frac{90}{30} = V_3$$
 -3(30)

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_2} = \frac{90}{30} = V_3$$

 $V_t = V_1 = V_3 + V_2 = 3 + 3 = 6V$

(33) ب~

$$C_t = 6 + 48 = 54\mu F$$
 $- \cup (32)$

$$I_A = \frac{V}{\sqrt{V}}$$

$$\frac{\theta_A}{\theta_B} = \frac{I_A^2}{I_B^2} = \frac{\frac{2R}{V^2 \times 4R}}{0.25 R \times V^2} = \frac{16}{16}$$

الدحابيات

8

الدرس الثاني من الفصل الرابع

$$I_{1} = \frac{\nu}{3}$$

$$P_{w1} = I_{1}^{2} R = 3(\frac{\nu}{3})^{2} = \frac{\nu^{2}}{3} = P$$

$$V^{2} = 3P$$

$$Z = \sqrt{3^{2} + 4^{2}} = 5 \Omega$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{\nu}{5}$$

$$P_{w2} = I_{2}^{2} R = (\frac{\nu}{5})^{2} \times 3 = \frac{9}{25}P$$

15(13)

U

(18)

(8) ب – عند فتح المفتاح سعة المكثف تقل فالمفاعلة السعوية تزيد فتزداد المقاومة

$$l_{eff} = \frac{V_{eff}}{X_C}$$
= 180x sin 45 x2\pi x \frac{150}{\pi} x 10x 10^{-6} = 0.38 A

$$P_W = RI^2 \to R = \frac{P_W}{I^2} = \frac{360}{3^2} = 40\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{150}{3} = 50\Omega$$

$$50^2 = 40^2 + X_C^2$$

$$X_C = \sqrt{50^2 - 40^2} = 30$$

$$X_{L} = 2\pi x \frac{0.5}{\pi} x 50 = 50$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{200}{\pi} x 10^{-6} x 50} = 50$$

$$Z = \sqrt{25^{2} + (50 - 50)^{2}} = 25$$

$$I = \frac{200}{25} = 8A$$

$$60 - \xi (14)$$

$$(15)$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}\sin 45}{\sqrt{6^2 + (16.8)^2}} = 10A$$

$$P_w = 10^2 \times 6 = 600 \text{ watt}$$

$$-2(16)$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(10+5)^2 + (30-15)^2} = 15\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

$$P_{W} = I^{2}R \rightarrow R = \frac{125}{5^{2}} = 5\Omega$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_{L}}{R} \rightarrow X_{L} = R \tan \theta$$

$$= 200x \tan 45 = 200$$

$$X_{L} = 200 = 2\pi x \frac{1000}{\pi} xL$$

$$\rightarrow L = \frac{200}{2\pi x \frac{1000}{\pi}} = 0.1H$$

$$R = \frac{150}{5^{2}} = 6\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{15\sqrt{5}}{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$= \sqrt{6^{2} + X_{L}^{2}}$$

$$6^{2} + X_{L}^{2} = 45$$

$$X_{L} = 2\pi FL$$

$$L = \frac{3}{2\pi x \frac{150}{\pi}} = 0.01H = 10 \text{ mH}$$

$$-\frac{X_{C}}{R} = \tan \theta = \tan -45 = -1$$

$$X_{C} = R$$

$$- \psi(13)$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} = \sqrt{X_{C}^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} = \sqrt{2X_{C}^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}X_{C}$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$R = \frac{P_W = l^2 R}{P_W} = \frac{180}{3^2} = 20\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f c} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{200}{\pi} x 20x 10^{-6}} = 125\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{20^2 + 125^2} = 5\sqrt{641}\Omega$$

الاجاب



- 2 (26) X_C تزید $rac{1}{F}$ ، تغل $X_C \propto \frac{1}{F}$

 $V_{c} = \sqrt{V_{R}^{2} + (V_{L} - V_{C})^{2}}$ $26 = \sqrt{V_R^2 + 24^2}$ $V_R = \sqrt{676 - 576}$ $R = \frac{V_R}{I} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5\Omega$

R فمولقه المفتاح تنعدم المقاومة R فتقل المقاومة الكلية الدائرة

 $\tan \theta = \frac{X_L}{R} \rightarrow \uparrow \tan \theta \, \alpha \, \frac{1}{R} \downarrow \rightarrow \tan \theta \, \alpha \theta$

 $X_t = 2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x 50 = 1000$ $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi x 0.1 x 10^{-3} x 50} = 31.830$

 $Z = \sqrt{40^2 + (100 - 31.83)^2} = 79\Omega$

 $X_L = 2\pi x 100 x 10^{-3} x 5.0 = 31.41 \Omega$

 $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi x 10x 10^{-6}x 50} = 318.3\Omega$ $X_C > X_L$ 10<1

60 = 90 - 30-1(31) (32) – جمع جبري لان المحولين ني بعض

 $Z_{2} = \sqrt{X_{c}^{2} + (\frac{1}{3}X_{c})^{2}} = \sqrt{X_{c}^{2} + \frac{1}{3}X_{c}^{2}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{10}{9}X_{c}^{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}X_{c}$

 $X_L = 2\pi x \frac{1}{0.5\pi} \times 50 = 200\Omega$

 $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{1}{10\pi} \times 10^{-3} \times 50} = 100\Omega$

 $\tan \theta = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \frac{200 - 100}{100} = 1$

→ θ = 45°

 $16\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{R^2 + 32^2}$ -U(18)

 $1280 = R^2 + 32^2$ $1280 - 32^2 = R^2$

 $R^2 = 256$ $R = \sqrt{256} = 16\Omega$

 $V_{teff} = \sqrt{10^2 + 24^2} = 26V$ (19) د

 $V_{t max} = \frac{26}{\sin 45} = 36.8V$ القاريات بالخلي بتأخر على التيار (20)

(21)ج - مکثف

 $\tan \theta = \frac{\chi_L - \chi_C}{R} = \frac{60 - 90}{30} = -1 \rightarrow \theta$

 $5 = \sqrt{V_R^2 + 4^2}$

 $5^2 = V_R^2 + 4^2$ $5^2 - 4^2 = V_R^2$

 $V_R^2 = 9$

(24) – عند فتح المفتاح المقاومة الخلية تزيد

فالزاوية تقل

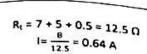
 $X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{1}{4\pi} x 10^{-3} x 50} = 40\Omega$ - e (25)

 $V_{eff} = I_{eff} \cdot X_C = 40x0.2 = 8\Omega \rightarrow V_{max}$

 $=\frac{8}{\sin 45} = 11.31 \, V$

الاجاب





(1)5

$$V = 8 - 5.5 \times 0.64 = 4.48 \, V$$

-1(38)

$$Q = CV = 4x4.48 = 17.9c$$

$$V_{L} = \sqrt{20^{2} - 16^{2}} = 12V$$

$$\frac{V_{L}}{X_{L}} = \frac{V_{R}}{R}$$

$$\frac{12}{X_{L}} = \frac{16}{10}$$

$$X_{L} = \frac{10x12}{16} = 7.5\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^{2} + (X_{L} - X_{C})^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{X_{C}^{2} + (2X_{C} - X_{C})^{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{X_{C}^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} = \sqrt{2}X_{C}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x_c^2 + x_c^2}{R}} = \sqrt{2x_c^2} = \sqrt{2}x_c$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x_L - x_c}{R} = \frac{2x_c - x_c}{x_c} = \frac{x_c}{x_c} = 1$$

$$\to \theta = 45^\circ$$

$$- 2 (37)$$

$$- 2 (37)$$

$$Z_2 = \sqrt{12^2 + 16^2} = 20\Omega$$

GLE SIEK₂

$$\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = \frac{20}{6\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}$$



الدرس الثالث من الفصل الرابع

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{220}{10} = 22$$

$$R_{cole} = 22 - 16 = 6$$

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$

$$V_L = 10x10 = 100$$

$$V_C = 8x10 = 80$$
watt2200 - \(\triangle (8))

$$P_w = I^2 R = (10)^2 x 22 = 2200 watt$$

(10) (10)

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{9L_1}{L_1}} = \sqrt{9} = 3 \rightarrow F_2 = \frac{1}{3}F$$

$$6+8+12+16=42$$

$$\frac{7}{22}$$
 - \gtrsim (14)

$$X_L = 2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x 500 = 1000$$

$$X_{c} = X_{c}$$
 دائرة الرنين

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi x 500 x 1000} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

(16)

$$X_{L} = 2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x500 = 1000$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x10^{-6} x500} = 1000$$

$$X_{L} = X_{C}$$

$$C_{t1} = C, L_{t1} = L$$

$$C_{t2} = \frac{1}{2}C, L_{t2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}C \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}C \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) ب- نقل

دائرة رنین یمربها اکبر تیار فعند تغییر معامل الحث يخرج من حاله الرنين فيقل التيار

$$X_L = 2\pi x \frac{500}{\pi} x 0.9 = 900\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{500}{\pi} x 2x 10^{-6}} = 500$$

$$Z = \sqrt{300^2 + (900 - 500)^2} = 500$$

3 watt − ¿ (4)

$$I = \frac{50}{500} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P_W = I^2 R = (\frac{1}{10})^2 \times 300 = 3watt$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}x\frac{1}{\pi}x10^{-6}}} = 500$$

(6)

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{C_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2C_1}{C_1}} = \sqrt{2} = \frac{50}{F_2} \rightarrow F_2 = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= 25\sqrt{2}$$

1	
ĺ	$X_{L1} = X_{c1} \qquad - \cup ($
	$\alpha_1 = \alpha_0$
ì	$X_{c2} = \frac{1}{2} X_{c1}$
	$\frac{1}{2}X_{c1}$
	x _ 1
	$X_{c2} = \frac{1}{2}X_{l1}$
	$Z_{2} = \frac{v}{l_{2}} = \frac{100l_{1}}{0.45l_{2}} = 222.2\Omega$ $Z = \sqrt{R^{2} + CV}$
	$l_2 = 0.45l_2 = 222.20$
	$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_1 - X_2)^2}$
	$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_{L2} - X_{C2})^2}$ $(222.2)^2 = (100)^2 + (X_{L1} - X_{L2})^2$ $49382.7 = 1003$
	T (X) V
	$49382.7 = 100^2 + \frac{9}{4}X_{L1}^2$
	9 V 2 - 1022-
	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\lambda_L = 49382.7 - 100^2 - 2000$
	$\frac{9}{4}X_{L}^{2} = 49382.7 - 100^{2} = 39382.7\Omega$ $X_{L} = \sqrt{\frac{39382.7}{9/4}} = 132.3\Omega$
	$A_L = \sqrt{\frac{97382.7}{97}} = 133.30$
	V /4 132.3()

$$X_1 = R \qquad -2(3)$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + R^2} = \sqrt{2R^2} = \sqrt{2R}$$

$$E_2 = 2F_1$$

$$X_{L_2} = 2X_{L_1} = 2R$$

$$Z_L = \sqrt{R^2 + (2R^2)} = \sqrt{R^2 + 4R^2} = \sqrt{5R^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{5}R$$

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{2}R = Z$$

$$= \sqrt{5R}$$

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{\sqrt{2R}}{\sqrt{5R}} = \frac{Z}{Z_2}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5Z}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.6Z$$

F = _	1		
~	π√ <u>Γ</u> = —	1	500-2(19)
	,	$\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi^{\times} \pi^{\times} 10}$	== 500
Ç	= 4m2F2L	$=\frac{1}{4\pi^2x50^2}$	11-(20)
	= 1.1x10	-s 4π²x50²	x0.92

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}{2 \times 3.14 \times \sqrt{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 25 \times 10^{-6}}} = 581.4$$

$$(2) g|(1) - 3(22)$$

$$X_{C} = 100 \times 65 - 2(23)$$

$$X_c = 100 \quad X_L = 100$$
 $5.7(23)$ $X_c = X_L$

$$Z = R + R_L$$

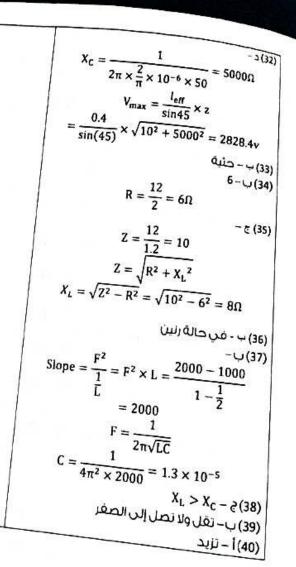
 $Z = 50 + 15 = 65$

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2C_2}{L_1C_1}}$$

$$C_2 = 3C_1$$

$$\frac{3 \times 10^5}{F_2} = \sqrt{\frac{45 \times 10^{-3} \times 3C_1}{30 \times 10^{-3} \times C_1}}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2 \times 3 \times 10^5} = 141.42 \times 10^3$$



0 (5



0

9+101

(50

03

119

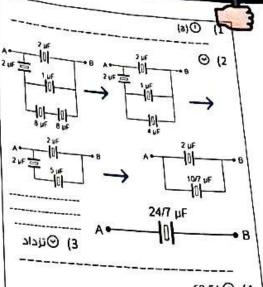
$$0$$
 (6 جزء الآخريخ) $=\frac{16}{80}=\frac{1}{5}$ (7 $R_x=(1-2000)R$

$$R_x = (1 - 2000 + 20$$

$$V = \frac{webber}{s}$$
 © (13)

$$slope = \frac{Blv}{v} = BL = tan30 \quad \textcircled{0} \quad (14)$$

$$L = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}m$$



$$L_2 = 4L_1 ag{62.5} \bigcirc (4$$

الحجم ثابت

$$V_{ol} = AL$$

$$V_{ol_1} = V_{ol_2}$$

$$A_1L_1 = A_2L_2$$

$$A_1L_1 = A_24L_1$$

$$A_1 = 4A_2 \gg \gg A_2 = \frac{1}{4}A_1$$

$$P_w = \frac{v^2}{R_1}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{v^2}{P_w} = 20\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{L_1 A_2}{L_2 A_1} = \frac{20}{R_2} = \frac{L_1 1 A_1}{4 L_1 4 A_1} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$R_2 = 320\Omega$$

$$\frac{P_{w_1}}{P_{w_2}} = \frac{V_1^2 R_2}{R_1 V_2^2} = \frac{500}{P_{w_2}} = \frac{320}{20} = 16$$

$$P_{w_2} = 31.25W$$

$$E = P_w \times t = 31.25 \times 2 = 62.5J$$



① (24 ① (25

$$R_{ZY} = \frac{5 \times 2R}{5 + 2R} = 2.5\Omega$$
 (26)

 $R = 2.5\Omega$

$$R_{YX} = \frac{(5+2.5) \times 2.5}{(5+2.5) + 2.5} = 1.875\Omega$$

O (27

⊙ (28

■ عند فتح المغتاح

$$I = \frac{60}{6+2} = 7.5A$$

$$B = \frac{MIN}{L} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 7.5 \times 100}{20 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 4.71 \times 10^{-3}T$$

O (29

■ عند غلق المفتاح

$$I = \frac{60}{2+2} = 15A$$

$$I_{QUQ} = \frac{15 \times 2}{6} = 5A$$

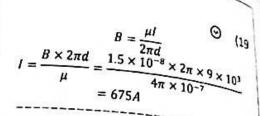
$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 100 \times 5}{20 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 3.14 \times 10^{-3}T$$

① (30

$$\sum_{36-V_{ab}-12-3\times(5+1+1)=0}^{V=0}$$

$$V_{ab}=3V$$



$$I = \frac{B \times 2\pi d}{\mu} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-8} \times 2\pi \times 9 \times 10^{3}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} = 675A$$

$$\frac{P_{W_A}}{P_{W_B}} = \frac{V_A^2 R_B}{V_B^2 R_A} = \frac{V_A^2 \rho_{e_B} L_{B} r_A^2}{V_B^2 \rho_{e_A} L_A r_B^2} = \frac{80}{20} = \frac{220^2 r_A^2}{24^2 r_B^2}$$

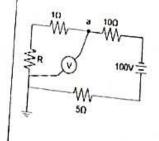
$$\frac{r_A^2}{r_B^2} = \frac{144}{3025}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{r_A^2}{r_B^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{144}{3025}} = \frac{12}{55}$$

$$V = I \times R$$
 (1) في الحائرة (1) في الحائرة (1) $R_m = \frac{V - V_{\theta}}{I_{\theta}} = \frac{120 - 8}{\frac{8}{40}} = 560\Omega$ (2) في الحائرة (2)

① (22

① (23



الافان

0

$$\Omega.C = C \times \frac{V}{A} = S.V$$

$$L_{2} = 2L_{1}$$

$$N_{2} = 2N_{1}$$

$$\frac{L_{1}}{L_{2}} = \frac{N_{1}^{2} A_{1} L_{2}}{L_{1} N_{2}^{2} A_{2}} = \frac{N_{1}^{2} 2L_{1}}{4 N_{1}^{2} L_{1}}$$

$$= 2L_{1} \rightarrow X_{1} = 2N_{1}$$

20 × 10-3 × 200

0(19

0(5)

0(22

$$L_{2} \quad L_{1}N^{2}_{2}A_{2} = \frac{12L_{1}}{4N^{2}_{1}L_{1}}$$

$$L_{2} = 2L_{1} \rightarrow X_{L2} = 2XL_{1} \rightarrow I_{2} = \frac{1}{2}I_{1}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu I N}{L} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times N}{0.8 \times 10^{-2} N} = 0.5T$$

$$X_{L} = 2x \frac{22}{7} x \frac{7}{11} x 50 = 200\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{20^{2} + 200^{2}} = 20\sqrt{101}\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{101}{20\sqrt{101}} = \frac{\sqrt{101}}{20} = 0.5A$$

$$I = \frac{100000}{2000} = 50A$$

$$P_W$$
(اسلاك) = $50^2 \times 2 = 5000W$

$$\bigcirc$$
 (16

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{36 \times 10^{-3}}{9} = \frac{1}{250}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\frac{49}{121} \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{250}}} = 125 \text{Hz}$$

البوكلت الثالب

$$V_1 = 4V$$
 (2)
$$I = Zero V_2 = 16V$$

$$V_1 = 4 + 2 = 6V = 4 + |r_1 \rangle \rangle 1 = \frac{2}{r_1}$$
 $V_2 = 16 - 4 = 12V = 16 - |r_2 \rangle \rangle \rangle$

$$\frac{2}{r_1} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} \gg \gg r_1 = \frac{r_2}{2} \gg \gg r_2 = 2r_1$$

$$R_x = (1 - \text{loolphi})R_{\text{loop}}$$

$$\therefore x \to \frac{3}{4} \text{ discrete } R_x = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}R_{\text{das}}$$

$$I_{t} = \frac{22}{2R} = \frac{11}{R}$$

$$V_{B} = I(R+r)$$
(6)

$$\frac{11}{R} \left(2R + R + \frac{1}{4}R \right) = 35.75 \, V$$

0 (7





$$I_{\xi \mu \dot{\rho}} = \frac{12,12}{12+12}$$
 $I_{\xi \mu \dot{\rho}} = \frac{12\times12}{12+12} = 6\Omega$ $I_{\xi \mu \dot{\rho}} = \frac{12\times12}{12+12}$ $I_{\xi \mu \dot{\rho}} = \frac{12\times12}{12+12}$

$$\Theta(25)$$

$$B \propto \frac{1}{d}$$

$$B_x \propto \frac{1}{d}$$

$$B_y \propto \frac{1}{3d}$$

$$B_y \approx \frac{3d}{d} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$P_{A} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{t} + r} = \frac{V_{B}}{35 + 1} = \frac{V_{B}}{36}$$

$$R_{A} = \frac{20 \times 5}{20 + 5} = 4\Omega$$

$$R_{A} = \frac{V_{B}}{20 + 5} = \frac{V_{B}}{19 + 1} = \frac{V_{B}}{20}$$

$$R_{A} = \frac{V_{B}}{20 + 5} = \frac{V_{B}}{19 + 1} = \frac{V_{B}}{20}$$

$$\frac{I_{\Delta B_d}}{I_{\Delta B_d}} = \frac{V_B \times 20}{36 \times V_B} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$slope = \frac{l_s}{1} = l_s R_s = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1V$$

$$\therefore V_s = V_g = l_g R_g$$

$$0.1 = 50l_g \rightarrow l_g = \frac{0.1}{50} = 2 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$$X_{L} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 125 \times \frac{49}{121} \times 10^{-3} = \frac{7}{22}$$

$$X_{L} = X_{C}$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{7}{22}$$

©(18 ©(19

$$F = \frac{1}{T} = 6.6 \times 10^{15} Hz \qquad \Theta(21)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{15}} S$$

$$I = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{1 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{\frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{15}}}$$

$$\approx 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A = 1 mA$$

$$P_{w} = \frac{V^{2}}{R}$$

$$100 = \frac{220^{2}}{R_{\hat{\alpha} \supset 9,0}} \gg \gg R_{\hat{\alpha} \supset 9,0} =$$

$$484\Omega$$

$$1000 \qquad 220^{2}$$

$$1000 = \frac{220^2}{R_{\text{obj}}} >>>>> R_{\text{obj}}$$
 $= 48.4\Omega$
 $R_{\text{dogpo}} > R_{\text{obj}}$

©(23



⊙ (6

O (7

®) (D

0) (9

 $\frac{J.S}{C} = V.s = webber$

0(10

(29

©(28

©(30

 $B = \frac{\mu I N}{2r} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-2}}{2\pi \times 10^{-2}} = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ $B_T = B_{\zeta} \mu_{\zeta} - B_{\zeta} = 5 \times 10^{-5} - 6 \times 10^{-6}$ $= 5 \times 10^{-5} T$



@(11

Θ(12

$$sin30 = \frac{d}{20cm}$$

$$\therefore d = sin30 \times 20 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 10 \times 10^{-2}m$$

$$B = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times l}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-6}l$$

0(13

O(14

0(15

 $\frac{\ddot{a}\dot{a}\dot{b}\dot{a}ol}{5} = \frac{18}{5} = 0.36A$ $V = V_B - Ir \gg \gg 1.8 = 2.2 - 0.36r \gg \gg$

$$\gg r = \frac{10}{9} \Omega$$

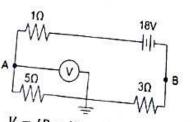
O(16

0 (1 $R = \frac{\rho_e L}{A} = \frac{2.8x10^{-8} L}{10x10^{-6}} = 2.8x10^{-3} L$

$$A = \frac{10x10^{-6}}{10x10^{-6}} = 2.8$$

$$I = \frac{V_B}{R} = \frac{3}{2.8x10^{-3}L}$$

$$F = B/L = 10^{-3} x \frac{3}{2.8 x 10^{-3} L} xL$$
$$= 1.07 N$$



$$V = IR = V_A = I_t \times 5 = 7.5$$

$$I_t = \frac{v_B}{R_t} = 1.5 = \frac{I_t = 1.5A}{113 + 13 + 13 + 13}$$
 $R_B = 3\Omega$

O (3

⊙ (4

© (5

0 (2

الافانات

©(24

@(26



O(18

0(19

(20

، Raiد توصیل

$$F = \frac{116}{2} = 58$$

$$V_{max} = 66$$

$$I_{max} = 2$$

$$X_{L} = \frac{66}{2} = 33$$

$$L = \frac{X_{L}}{2\pi F} = \frac{33}{2x\pi x 58} = 0.09H$$

$$B = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d}$$

$$B_{xt} = B_{x1} - B_{x2} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d} - \frac{\mu l}{2\pi \times 2d} = \frac{\mu l}{\pi d} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\mu l}{\pi d}$$

$$B_{yt} = B_{y1} - B_{y2} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d} - \frac{\mu l}{2\pi \times 2d} = \frac{\mu l}{\pi d} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\mu l}{\pi d}$$

$$\therefore B_{xt} = B_{yt}$$

 $l_g = \frac{1}{2}I \rightarrow I = 2I_g$

فرق الجهد عالتوازي ثابت

©(25 كيرش 2A a الاول فطفه 2+ 1 = 320V كيرش 5Ω 3 1=0 الثالب المسأر 1A بغلق 18+ 3 x 5

 $20
R = 5\Omega
V = 1 \times 5 = 5V$

 $R_{s} = l_{g}R_{g} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{2l_{g} - l_{g}} = R_{g}$ $\therefore R_{s} = R_{g}$ $l_{g} = \frac{1}{4}l \rightarrow l = 4l_{g}$ $R_{s} = l_{g}R_{g} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{4l_{g} - l_{g}} = R_{g}/3$ $\therefore \frac{R_{s1}}{R_{s2}} = \frac{R_{g}}{\frac{R_{g}}{3}} = \frac{3}{1}$

 \bigcirc (27 \bigcirc (28 \bigcirc (29 \bigcirc (28 \bigcirc (29 \bigcirc (29 \bigcirc (29 \bigcirc (29 \bigcirc (29 \bigcirc (29 \bigcirc (20 \bigcirc (20

 $I_{t} = \frac{3V_{B} - V_{B}}{3R + 2R + \frac{1}{2}R + \frac{1}{4}R} = \frac{\frac{9}{23}}{\frac{23}{4}R} = \frac{\frac{9}{8V_{B}}}{\frac{23}{23R}}$ $\frac{V_{1\xi_{UBB}}}{V_{2U_{2}}} = \frac{V_{B1} - Ir_{1}}{V_{B2} + Ir_{2}} = \frac{3V_{B} - \frac{8}{23}V_{B} \times \frac{1}{4}R}{V_{B} + \frac{8}{23}V_{B} \times \frac{1}{2}R}$ $= \frac{3V_{B} - \frac{2}{23}V_{B}}{V_{B} + \frac{4}{23}V_{B}} = \frac{\frac{67}{27}V_{B}}{\frac{27}{27}V_{B}} = \frac{67}{27}$





$$v = IR = 4V \Theta(8)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
I = \frac{20}{R+x} \\
4 = \left(\frac{20}{R+x}\right) \times R \\
x = 4R
\end{vmatrix}$$

- ① (9
- O (10
 - O (11
 - 12
 - O (13

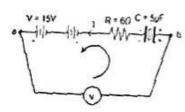
$$Slope = \frac{v - v_g}{R_m} \Theta$$
 (14)

$$R_{m} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{R_{m}} \qquad \therefore Slope = I_{g}$$

$$= \frac{15 - 12}{750 - 600} = 0.02A$$

9(15

$$V_{\text{calab}} = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{15\mu}{5\mu} = 3V$$



بتطبيق قانون كبرشوف الثانب علي المسار

$$V_{ab} = V_C + V_R - V_{a_{ij}lb_{ij}}$$

3 + (3 × 6) - 15 = 6V

O(16

O(17

$$I = \frac{v_{80\mu 5} - v_{80\mu 85}}{R_t} = \frac{v_{8-15}}{2+5} \approx 2$$

$$V_{8} \approx 20$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{X_L}{R} = \frac{R}{\frac{2R}{2}}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\theta_1 = 45^{\circ}$$

$$\Delta \theta = 45 - 26.56 = 18.4^{\circ}$$
(30)

$$F = BIL \sin \theta$$
 (1) $F = BIL \sin \theta$ (2) $F = BIL \sin \theta$ (2) $F = BIL \sin \theta$ (2) $F = BIL \sin \theta$ (1) $F = BIL \sin \theta$ (1) المنافذ المنافذ

باستخدام فلمنح لايد اليسري يكون اتجاه التيار من ٥

3) القوة على السلك الاوسط = صفر

$$\frac{l_1}{d_1} = \frac{l_3}{d_3} \to \frac{d_1}{d_3} = \frac{l_1}{l_3} = \frac{R_3}{R_1} = \frac{5R}{3R} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{c_2}{c_1} = \frac{\tan 30}{\tan 45} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ (4)}$$

$$= \frac{C_2}{C_1} \to C_2 = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

 $R = \frac{V}{I} \odot (6)$

$$\frac{\rho_{e}L}{A} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V.t}{N.e}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{V.t}{N.e.\rho_{e}L}$$

$$A = \frac{N.e.\rho_{e}L}{V.t} = \pi r^{2}$$

$$r^{2} = \frac{N.e.\rho_{e}L}{V.t.2\pi}$$

$$\sqrt{r^{2}} = \frac{1}{V.t.2\pi}$$

2 × 1019 × 1.6 × 10-19 × 3.14 × 10-7 × 200 64 × 1 × 3.14 $= 1 \times 10^{-3} m$

الالمانيات

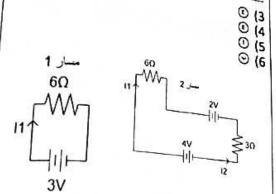
$$Z = \sqrt{40^2 + (70 - 40)^2} = 50$$

$$= \frac{emf_{eff}}{Z} = \frac{250}{50} = 5A$$

(10

$$R = 70 - 40 = 30\Omega$$

= $5 \times 30 = 150V$ © (2



كيرشوف التاني على $كيرشوف التاني على كيرشوف التاني على المسار 1 في اتجاه عقارب الساعة <math>6I_1=3~\gg\gg~I_1=0.5A$ كيرشوف التاني علي المسار 2 عكس اتجاه عقارب الساعة $3I_2-6\times0.5=-4+2$ $I_2=0.33$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{\rho_e l}{A} = \frac{10}{2} = 5\Omega$$
$$= \frac{0.05 \times 10^{-4} \times 10}{0.1 \times 10^{-4}} = 5\Omega$$
© (8

 $E=I^2Rt \gg E \propto R$ اکبر کمیة حرارة في اکبر مقاومة في السلك 3

$$R = \frac{\rho_e l}{A} = \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 5}{0.1 \times 10^{-4}} = 25\Omega$$

$\bigcirc (19)$ $\bigcirc (20)$ $\bigcirc (2)$ $\bigcirc (2)$ $\bigcirc (2)$ $\downarrow C$	
$ \begin{array}{cccc} & \bigcirc & (20) \\ & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \bigcirc & (2) \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	T
$\frac{O}{O} (2)$ $\frac{L}{\Delta I} = V \cdot \frac{5}{A} O (2)$	- 1
$\frac{O}{\Delta I} = V \cdot \frac{5}{\Lambda} O (2)$	1
$L = \frac{\epsilon m / \Delta t}{\Delta t} = V \cdot \frac{5}{\lambda} O (3)$	1
	2
0	23
0 (24
emf a M O	(25
0	(26
9	(27
9	(28

$$V_{\xi_{\text{Spin}}|\Delta \Delta \omega_{\text{lc}}} = 2 \times 6 = 12V$$
 $V = IR (0) (29)$
 $P_{\text{w}} = \frac{V^2}{R} = 12 = \frac{12^2}{R}$
 $R = 12\Omega$
 $I_{\text{t}} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$$=2+\frac{12}{9}+\frac{12}{12}=\frac{13}{3}A$$

 $B_T = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{B^2 + X^2 B^2}$ $\sqrt{5} B = \sqrt{1 + X^2} B$ $5 = 1 + X^2$ $X^2 = 4$ $\therefore X = 2 \rightarrow B_{SUS} = 2B$ 2B

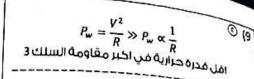
© (30

قبل الدوران

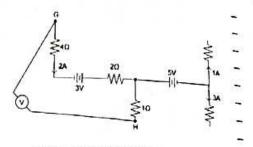
$$B_T = 2B - B = B$$

$$B_T = 2B + B = 3B$$





من الموضع a الى d طول سلك الريوستات بيقل فالمقاومة بثقل فشدة الثيار تزيد



بتطبيق كيرشوف الثاني على مسار

الغولتميتر

$$3 = 12 - 2 - V_{GH}$$

 $V_{GH} = 10 - 3 = 7V$

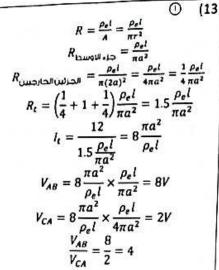
(11

لكي يعمل المصباح بكامل شدته لابد ان تكون القدرة المستهلكة فيه 0.45W ة يكون فرق الجهدبين x و y يكون 1.5V فتكون شدة تيار المقاومة Ω3

$$I_t = \frac{6 - 1.5}{3} = 1.5A$$

فتخون المقاومة المخافئة بين x و y هي

$$R = \frac{v_{xy}}{I} = \frac{1.5}{1.5} = 1\Omega$$



$$mf = emf_{max}sin\theta$$
 $sin\theta = \frac{emf}{emf_{max}} = \frac{1}{2}$

 $= 30^{\circ}$

O (16

⊙ (17

بغرض انه يستحق زمنة للوصول إلى نصف القيمة العظمى للمرة الاولى

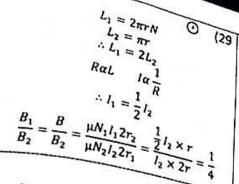
$$t_1 \to 30$$

$$X \to 150$$

$$X = \frac{t \times 150}{30} = 5t_1$$

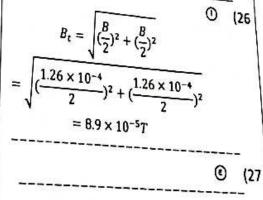
(18

الافانات



$$B_{\text{obs}} = B_{\text{obs}}$$
 Θ (3
 $B_{\text{obs}} = B_{A} - B_{B}$
 $= \frac{\mu \times 4.5}{2\pi \times 0.5} - \frac{\mu \times 1.5}{2\pi \times 0.5}$
 $= 1.2 \times 10^{-6} T$ للخارج $\mu_{\text{obs}} = 1.2 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{\mu \times 1 \times I}{2 \times 10\pi \times 10^{-2}}$
 $\Rightarrow I = 0.6A$ في اتجاه عقارب الساعة

المحافط المحافط
ر ۱۵۵ متو تنجا عبد متو تنجا عبد
O (50
O (21
O (23
0 (24
① (25) = 1.26 × 10 ⁻⁴ T
<u>O</u> (26
֡֡֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜



الاجابات





$\lambda_2 > \lambda_1$	01
$T_{\cdot} \setminus T$	1/7
سية اكبر من الواحد نسبة اكبر من الواحد	llins
	04-770

 $R_{\epsilon} \downarrow I_{\epsilon} \uparrow T \uparrow \qquad \textcircled{0} \ (2$ $T\alpha \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $\therefore \lambda \downarrow$

اللون الاصغر اقل طول موجي من اللون البرتقالي

 رع 4800A° (β) λ = 4800A°
 رقل طاقة هي اكبر طول موجي بشرط ان يكون الطول الموجي للضوء الساقط اقل من او يساوي الطول الموجي الحرج

© (5 ._____ (6

O(10

0(11

12) € يزداد الي اربعه امثال ۷α ν²

⊙ (13

 $KE = E - E_w$ $6E = E_{(QQQQ)} - 4E$ $E_{(QQQ)} = 10E$

⊖ (14 -----⊝ (15

 $\frac{E_w}{v_c} = \frac{j}{Hz} = \frac{j}{\frac{1}{2}} = j. \, s = Kg. \, m^2. \, s^{-1}$

o_c Hz <u>1</u> ------⊙ (17

 $V \rightarrow v^{2}$ $2V \rightarrow x^{2}$ $x^{2} = \frac{2V v^{2}}{V}$ $x = \sqrt{2} v$

© (18

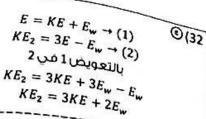
⑤ (20 ⑤ (21

⊙ (22

 $E_{0.0040} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{200 \times 10^{-9}} = 9.9 \times 10^{-19} \text{ }$

 $E_{w} = E - KE = 9.9x10^{-19} - 5x10^{-19}$ $= 4.9x10^{-19} J$

الدجابيات



$$\frac{(KE)_1}{(KE)_2} = \frac{v_1 - v_c}{v_2 - v_c}$$

$$\frac{0.18}{4.32} = \frac{6x10^{14} - v_c}{1.6x10^{15} - v_c}$$

$$v_c = 5.565x10^{14}Hz$$

$$KE = hv - hv_c$$

$$h = \frac{(KE)_1}{v_1 - v_c} = \frac{0.18x1.6x10^{-19}}{6x10^{14} - 5.565x10^{14}}$$

$$h = 6.62x10^{-34}J.s$$

$$E_{w} = \frac{hv}{e} = \frac{\frac{E = E_{w}}{hv = E_{w}}}{\frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 4 \times 10^{14}}{1.6 \times 10^{-14}}}{\frac{1.656 \text{eV}}{6.025 \times 10^{-34} \times 4 \times 10^{14}}}$$

$$E = E_w \rightarrow 1$$

$$KE = \frac{hc}{\frac{\lambda}{4}} - E \rightarrow 2$$

$$KE = 4E - E = 3E$$
(36)

⊙(39



$$KE = 50\%E$$
 \bigcirc (24
 $0.8 - 0.5 = 50\%E$
 $E = 0.6eV$
 $KE = E - E_w$
 $0.5 = 0.6 - E_w$
 $E_w = 0.1eV$
 $E_w = 0.1x1.6x10^{-19}J = 1.6x10^{-20}J$

$$\frac{(KE)_1}{(KE)_2} = \frac{h(v_1 - v_c)}{h(v_2 - v_c)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4x10^{15} - v_c}{6x10^{15} - v_c}$$

$$8x10^{15} - 2v_c = 6x10^{15} - v_c$$

$$v_c = 2x10^{15}Hz$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{m2}}{\lambda_{m1}} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{4000}{5000} = \frac{\lambda_{m2}}{2\mu m}$$

$$\lambda_{m2} = 1.6\mu m$$

$$\frac{(KE)_B}{(KE)_A} = \frac{v - 0.5v}{v - 0.25v} = \frac{2}{3}$$
(§ (29)



الدرس الثاني

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{indim}} - E_{\text{crititio}}$$

$$\Delta E = hc \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_2 \lambda_1} = \frac{\Delta E}{hc} = \frac{4 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}$$

$$= 3.22 \times 10^6 m^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = eV$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{eV}{0.5m_e}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{897 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{0.5 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$= 17.76 \times 10^6 m/s$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 17.76 \times 10^6}$$

$$\lambda = 4.1 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\lambda = 4.1 \times 10^{-11} \times 10^{10} = 0.41A^\circ$$

⊕(10

$$2\frac{h\nu}{c}\phi_c = 2\frac{P_w}{C}$$

$$\frac{h}{\lambda}\phi_c = \frac{P_w}{C}$$

$$\phi_{L} = \frac{P_{w} \cdot \lambda}{h \cdot c} = \frac{6625 \times 10^{-10} \times 300 \times 10^{-3}}{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}$$

$$= 1 \times 10^{18} \times 60 = 6 \times 10^{19} photon/min$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m.c} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{5 \times 10^{-36} \times 3 \times 10^{8}} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{4.4 \times 10^{-7}}$$
 تقع في منطقة الضوء المرئي

$$K.E = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2$$
 $O(x)$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\frac{(K.E)_1}{(K.E)_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{(\lambda_2)^2}{(\lambda_1)^2} = \frac{K.E}{64 K.E}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 8 \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 8 \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 = 7 \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 8 \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 = 7 \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 8 \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 = 7 \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 8 \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 = 7 \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 8 \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 = 7 \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 87.5 \%$$

$$E = m C^{2} \qquad \Theta(3)$$

$$E = 5 \times 10^{-27} \times (3 \times 10^{8})^{2}$$

$$E = 4.5 \times 10^{-10} J$$

 $\lambda_1 = \frac{h \ C}{E} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{496.88 \times 10^{-21}}$ $\lambda_1 = \frac{h \ C}{E} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{496.88 \times 10^{-21}}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-23}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-34}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-34}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-34}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-34}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_4 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_5 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_5 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_5 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_5 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}}$ $\lambda_5 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-12}}{10^{-23}} = \frac{4 \times 10$

Θ(5

الخسمانجلاهما



 $\frac{\Theta(17)}{200} = \frac{\Theta(17)}{200} = \frac{\Theta(17)}{20$

$$= \overline{\left(\frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{1 \times 10^{-9}}\right) - 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 2 \times 10^{5}}$$
$$= 1.38 \times 10^{-9} m$$

$$\frac{(K.E)_{1}}{(K.E)_{2}} = \frac{(PL_{1})^{2}}{(PL_{2})^{2}} = \frac{\lambda_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{(K.E)_{1}}{2(K.E)_{1}} = \frac{\lambda_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{\text{Ugiju}}}{\lambda_{\text{Ugiju}}} = \frac{m_{\text{Ugiju}}}{m_{\text{Ugiju}}} = \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}{1.67 \times 10^{-27}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{Ugiju}} = 1835.16 \lambda_{\text{Ugiju}}$$

$$m.V = \frac{h}{\lambda} \qquad \therefore m \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{0.5m}{m} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$K.E = \frac{1}{2} mv^{2} \times m$$

$$K.E = \frac{1}{2} m^{2}v^{2}$$

$$K.E = \frac{PL^{2}}{2m}$$

$$K.E \propto PL^{2}$$

$$PL_{2} = PL_{1} + \frac{1}{2} PL_{1} = \frac{3}{2} PL_{1}$$

$$\frac{(K.E)_{1}}{(K.E)_{2}} = \frac{(PL_{1})^{2}}{\left(\frac{3}{2} PL_{1}\right)^{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$(K.E)_{2} = \frac{9}{4} (K.E)_{1}$$

$$\Delta K.E = (K.E)_{2} - (K.E)_{1}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} (K.E)_{1} - (K.E)_{1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} (K.E)_{1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta K.E}{(K.E)_1} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}(K.E)_1}{(K.E)_1} = \frac{5}{4} \times 100 = 125$$

① (14 ① (15

$$\Delta PL = PL_1 - (-PL_1) = 2PL_1$$

$$PL = \frac{\Delta PL}{2} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-27}}{2} = 1.5 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$PL = \frac{hv}{c}$$

$$V = \frac{PL.C}{h} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-27} \times 3 \times 10^8}{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}$$

$$= 6.8 \times 10^{14}$$

الاجابيات





Θ (30 $\lambda = \frac{C}{\nu} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^{16}} \times 10^{10} = 100 \, A^{\circ}$ الطول الموجي يزداد← يمكن أن يكون °110A

⊕ (31

① (32

$$P_{w} = E \phi_{L}$$

$$\phi_{L} = \frac{0.9 \times 10^{-3}}{3} = 3 \times 10^{-4} Photon /sec$$

$$0.9 \times 10^{-3} = 3 \times 10^{-4} Photon /sec$$

$$0.9 \times 10^{-3} = 3 \times 10^{-4} Photon /sec$$

$$0.9 \times 10^{-4} Photon /sec$$

⊕ (33

$$P_{w} = h v \phi_{L}$$

$$P_{w} = h v \frac{n}{t}, \quad P_{w} = \frac{h c n}{\lambda t}, \quad n = \frac{P_{w} \lambda t}{h c}$$

$$= \frac{6000 \times 10^{-10} \times 39.6 \times 1 \times 0.02}{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^{18} e$$

© (35 $\lambda = \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{h}{m.V}$ $V = \frac{h}{m \cdot \lambda} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-3}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 6.6 \times 10^{-9}}$ $= 11 \times 10^4 \ m/s$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = eV , v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m_e}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m \cdot v} = \frac{h}{m\sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{\frac{2eVm^2}{m}}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}}$$

$$\phi_L = \frac{P_w}{h\nu} = \frac{P_w = h\nu \,\phi_L}{100 \times 10^3} \, \frac{\Theta_{(22)}}{100 \times 10^3 \times 6.625 \times 10^{-34}} = 1.5$$

@₍₂₄

@ (25

ل المصباح الكهربي ينتج عنه 20% ضوء © (26 $F = \frac{2 \times 0.2 \times 200}{3 \times 10^8} = \frac{C}{2.67 \times 10^{-7}}$

$$V = \frac{h}{m_e \lambda} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1 \times 10^{-10}}$$
$$= 7.28 \times 10^6 m/s$$

O (28

$$\frac{K.E \propto (PL)^2}{\frac{1}{\lambda} \propto (PL)^2}$$
$$\frac{(K.E)_1}{(K.E)_2} = \frac{\lambda_2^2}{\lambda_1^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

 $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \lambda_1$

 $100 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 100$ نسبة التغير

© (29

تالبالعلا



$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2.13 \lambda}{2} = 6.69 \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{m.v}$$

$$v = \frac{h}{1.09 \cdot 10^6 \text{m/s}}$$

$$\lambda = -hc$$

$$\Delta E = E4 - E2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \qquad \lambda = \frac{hc}{E4 - E2}$$

$$2\pi r = \lambda$$

$$3.33 \cdot 10^{-10} \quad \lambda = 2\pi \cdot 0.529 \cdot 10^{-10} =$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{3.4}} = 2$$
 , $r = \frac{n \cdot \lambda}{2\pi} = \frac{2 \cdot 6.69}{2 \cdot \pi} = 2.13 \text{ Å}$

$$E3 - E2 = hv \qquad v = \frac{\frac{E3 - E2}{h}}{(14)}$$

$$Em - Ek = \frac{-13.6ev}{9} - \frac{-13.6ev}{1} = 12.09ev$$

$$EN - EL = \frac{-13.6ev}{16} - \frac{-13.6ev}{4} = 2.55ev$$

$$\frac{\text{O} (37)}{\text{O} (38)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = eV$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = eV$$

$$V_{p} = \frac{m_{p} V_{e}}{m_{e}} = \frac{1000 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-27}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}$$

القصل السادس

10.2eVمنفافنون طافنه 10.2eV

$$\Delta E = En - Eo$$

$$En = \Delta E + Eo = \frac{hc}{a} - 13.6ev = \frac{hc}{a} = \frac{hc}{a} - 13.6ev = \frac{hc}{a} = \frac{h$$

$$\frac{6.625 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{8}}{1218 \cdot 10^{-10}} - 13.6 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$En = -54.4 \cdot 10^{-20} J = \frac{-13.6 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}}{n^2}$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6 * 1.6 * 10^{-19}}{54.4 * 10^{-20}}} = 2$$

$$-3.4ev = \frac{-13.6e}{n^2} \qquad 2\pi r = n\lambda$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{3.4}} = 2 \qquad \lambda = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2.13}{2} = 6.69 \text{Å}$$





$\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2.04 * 10^{-18} = 12.75 ev$ $= 13.6 - \frac{13.6}{n^2}$ $= 13.6 - \frac{13.6}{n^2} = 0.85$ $n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{0.85}} = 4$ $\frac{5}{4} \text{ U © } (28)$ $E = h \text{ U}$ $\frac{0}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{E^2 - E_1}{E^4 - E_1} = \frac{-\frac{13.6}{4.13.6}}{\frac{13.6}{16} + 13.6} = \frac{10.2}{12.75} = \frac{4}{5}$ $0.85 \text{ ev } \boxed{0} (22)$ $\frac{13.6 \text{ e}}{n^2} = \frac{13.6 \text{ e}}{16} = 0.85 \text{ ev}$ $0.85 \text{ ev} \boxed{0} (22)$ $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \boxed{0} (23)$ $\lambda = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^8}{13.6 * 1.6 * 10^{-19}} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$ $0.85 \text{ ev} \boxed{0} (22)$ $13.6 \text{ e} = \frac{13.6 \text{ e}}{16} = 0.85 \text{ ev}$ $13.6 \text{ e} = \frac{13.6 \text{ e}}{16} = 0.85 \text{ ev}$ $13.6 \text{ e} = \frac{13.6 \text{ e}}{16} = 0.85 \text{ ev}$
$= 13.6 - \frac{13.6}{n^2}$ $= 13.6 - \frac{13.6}{n^2}$ $= -\frac{13.6}{n^2} = 0.85$ $= -\frac{13.6}{n^2} = 4$ $= -\frac{2\pi r}{\lambda} = \frac{40}{13.32} \approx 3$ $= \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda} = \frac{40}{13.32} \approx 3$ $= \frac{13.6e}{13.6e} = \frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85ev$ $= -\frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85ev$
$\frac{13.6}{n^{2}} = 0.85 \qquad n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{0.85}} = 4$ $\frac{5}{4} \cup \bigcirc $
$ \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.85}} = 4 $ $ \frac{5}{4} \cup \bigcirc (28) $ $ \frac{5}{13.6} = \frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85ev $ $ \frac{3.6e}{16} = \frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85ev $ $ \frac{3}{2\pi} \bigcirc (23) $
$ \frac{5}{4} \text{ U © } (28) $ $ E = h \text{ U} $ $ \frac{0}{12} = \frac{\text{E2-E1}}{\text{E4-E1}} = \frac{\frac{-13.6}{4} + 13.6}{\frac{-13.6}{16} + 13.6} = \frac{10.2}{12.75} = \frac{4}{5} $ $ 0.85 \text{ ev} \bigcirc (22) $ $ \frac{13.6 \text{ e}}{n^2} = \frac{13.6 \text{ e}}{16} = 0.85 \text{ ev} $ $ \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \bigcirc (23) $ $ \lambda = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^8}{13.6 * 1.6 * 10^{-19}} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{m} $ $ \frac{\lambda}{3} \bigcirc (23) $
$\frac{\upsilon}{\upsilon z} = \frac{Ez - E1}{E4 - E1} = \frac{\frac{-13.6}{4} + 13.6}{\frac{-13.6}{16} + 13.6} = \frac{10.2}{12.75} = \frac{4}{5}$ $\upsilon 2 = \frac{5}{4}\upsilon$ $0 = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^8}{13.6 * 1.6 * 10^{-19}} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}$ $\frac{13.6e}{n^2} = \frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85 \text{ev}$ $\frac{\lambda}{n^2} = \frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85 \text{ev}$ $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi} = \frac{\lambda}{16}$ $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi} = \frac{\lambda}{16}$ $\frac{\lambda}{2\pi} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$
$\lambda = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^{8}}{13.6 * 1.6 * 10^{-19}} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}$ $\log e = \frac{rn}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$
$\lambda = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^{8}}{13.6 * 1.6 * 10^{-19}} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}$ $\log e = \frac{rn}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$
(£)/30
C © (24
$B \bigcirc (31)$ $\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^{8}}{1027.5 * 10^{-10}}$ $= 1.93 * 10^{-18} = 12.09 ev$ $\Delta E = -1.51 + 13.6 = 12.09 ev$ $\Box \Box \Box$
$ \begin{array}{ccc} & U_1 > U_3 © (34) & \frac{E_L - E_K}{E_M - E_K} \bigcirc (25) \\ & U = \frac{\Delta E}{h} = \frac{U_A}{U_B} = \frac{(EI - Ek) \cdot h}{(Em - Ek) \cdot h} = \frac{EI - Ek}{Em - Ek} = 0.966 \text{ m} \end{array} $
m = 0.966 * 1.6 * 10-18 = mc²
$(3*108)^2 = 17 \times 10^{-3}$
$\frac{\lambda_{\text{max}}}{\lambda_{\text{min}}} = \frac{E_{\text{max}}}{E_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{min}}}{10.2 \text{ev}} = \frac{4}{3}$

الاخاب





و1) نتاسب الشدة عجسيا مى مربى المسامة

$$\frac{4}{1} = \frac{4d^2}{d^2} = \frac{X \circ \lambda \dot{w}}{Y \circ \lambda \dot{w}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{y \circ x \hat{u}}{x \circ x \hat{u}}$$

تتناسب الشدة طرديا مع مربع السعه

$$\frac{x \text{ asm}}{Y \text{ asm}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

⊙ (20

21) 😌 تتناسب الشدة عكسيا مع مربع المسافة شدة x = 2.25 شدة Y

$$\frac{d_2^2}{d_1^2} = 2.25 = \frac{X \,$$
قىدة $\frac{X}{Y} \,$ قىدة م

$$\frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2.25}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

22) ۞ تتناسب الشدة عكسيا مع مربع المسافة

$$\frac{1}{4} = (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2} = \frac{y}{x}$$
شدة

② (23)

⊙ (24

© (25

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(i) omior	7-
	(37

- - O (40

الفضل السابع

- O (1
- 0 (2
- O (3
- **⊙** (5
- - © (7

 - O (9
 - ⊙ (10
 - © (11
 - **(12**
 - **(13**
 - ⊙ (14
 - ① (15





لدرس الأول	الغصل الثامن ا	596	
	© (1	 0	(26
	⊝ (2	 0	(27
	⊙ (3		(28
عس الدايود	هد لبق (4)		(29
$R_t = 2 + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{66}{6} = 4\Omega$		(30
$l_t = A_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ 3×2			(31
$A_2 = \frac{3 \times 2}{3}$ $V_1 = 12V$			(32
V₂=1× 6=6 عكس الدايود	بعد		(33
$R_{t}=2+6=8$ ($I_{t}=A_{1}=\frac{12}{8}=1.5$		 	(34
A ₂ =Zero V ₁ =12V		 €	 (35
V₂=1.5×6=9v 		 0	 (36
	© (5	 0	(37
	(6	 ©	 (38
ر عکس اتجاه الدابود₀ 	© (7) - تخون	 ©	 (39
	O (8	0	 (40
رد- = 10V = (-5)-(-15)=10V = ا=10 = 2A	9) ⊙ فرق الج		* (***)

الاخانام



$$P_{w \text{ discollations}} = \frac{1}{4} P_{w \text{ discollations}}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R_{t \text{ discollations}}} = \frac{1}{4} P_{w \text{ discollations}}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R_{t \text{ discollations}}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{v^2}{R_{t \text{ discollations}}}$$

$$R_{t \text{ discollations}} = \frac{160 \times 160}{160 + 160} = 80\Omega$$

$$R_{t \text{ discollations}} = 4R_{t \text{ discollations}}$$

⊙(32

	-
1) ©	0
© (ز ۱۳۵۸-۱۳۵۰ منطر با الدامه د ۱۳۵۸-۱۳۵۹ منطر با الدامه د ۱۳۵۸-۱۳۵۹ منطر با الدامه د ۱۳۵۸-۱۳۵۹ منطر با الدامه د	u
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) رحة حرارة K100 تخون المقاومتان رحة حرارة A درجة الحرارة تزيد مقاوما	0(16
) رجة حرارة K100 تذون المعاومة لويتان عند رقع درجة الحرارة تزيد مقاومة السيليخون فتخون	مندد
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قاكير من الواحد	النسب
	@(a=
	©(17
	@(18
ni² ((10)15)2	© (19
$n = \frac{ni^2}{NA^-} = \frac{((10)^{15})^2}{2 \times 10^{19}} = 5 \times 10^{10}$	
	- 111
$P=NA^{-}=2\times 10^{19}Cm^{-3}$	⊝(20





- **(8)**
- O (9
- ⊕(10
- Θ(11
- O(12
 - O(13
- $\beta_e = \frac{\alpha_e}{1 \alpha_e} = \frac{0.997}{1 0.997} = 332.33$
- $\beta_e = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$ $\therefore I_C = I_B \beta_e = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 332.33 = 0.066A$
 - ⊙(14

$$V_{cc} = V_2 + V_1 8 = 3 + V_1 V_1 = 5v$$

$$I_B = \frac{2.1}{2.5 \times 10^3} = 8.4 \times 10^{-4} A$$

$$\frac{5}{5} = 9.00 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$I_C = \frac{5}{550} = 9.09 \times 10^{-3} A , I_E = I_C + I_B$$
$$= 9.93 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$$\beta_e = \frac{l_C}{l_B} = 10.82$$

$$= 9.93 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$$\beta_e = \frac{I_c}{I_B} = 10.82$$

$$\alpha_e = \frac{10.82}{1 + 10.82} = 0.9$$

- ⊕(15
- O(16
 - ⊙(17
- ①(18
 - 0(19

- Ø(38 $\mathcal{O}^{(3\partial}$
- 40) ⓒ توصیل الدایود هیکون عکسی و کدا الدائرة 2 توصیل الدایود
- فرأه الاميتر فتكون صغر $R_{\dot{\text{نومیدر الفرعین }}} = \frac{6 \times 2}{6 + 2} = \frac{6 \times 2}{40}$ الدائرة 4 توصیل امامی
 - $I_t = \frac{6}{1.5} = 4A$
 - $I_{\mathcal{E}_{15}} = \frac{4 \times 2}{1.5} = 3A$

الفصل الثامن الدرس الثاني

- عدد الاحتمالات= 2°حيث «عدد المداخل $2^6 = 64$
 - Θ (2
- O (3
 - **©** (4
- **①** (5
- **①** (6
 - 0 (7



Ø (35

$$V_{CC} = V_{CR} + \frac{1}{1} cR_C$$

$$V \propto \frac{1}{(I_c R_c)_{cluster}}$$

$$\beta_e = \frac{I_C}{I_B} \qquad (I_C R_C)_{\text{Hissol}}$$

$$\downarrow I_B \propto I_C \downarrow \rightarrow I_C R_C \downarrow$$

$$\downarrow \Delta_B \gtrsim \text{Hissol} \delta_c \Delta_C \downarrow$$

$$\downarrow \Delta_B \gtrsim \text{Hissol} \delta_c \Delta_C \downarrow$$

$$V_{CC} = V_{CE} + I_{C}R_{C}$$

$$2 = 30 \times 10^{-3} + I_{C} \times 300 , \qquad \therefore I_{C}$$

$$= 6.566 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$$\beta_{e} = \frac{I_{C}}{I_{B}} = \frac{6.566 \times 10^{-3}}{6 \times 10^{-4}} = 10.944$$

$$\alpha_{e} = \frac{\beta_{e}}{1 + \beta_{e}} = \frac{10.944}{410.944} = 0.916$$

⊙ (36

$$V_{CC} = V_{CE} + I_C R_C$$

$$3 = 1.1 + 350I_C$$

$$I_C = 5.428 \times 10^{-5} A$$

$$I_B = \frac{0.3}{3500} = 8.57 \times 10^{-5} A$$

$$I_E = I_B + I_C = 8.571 \times 10^{-5} + 5.428 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 5.514 \times 10^{-3} A$$

② (37)

Slope =
$$\frac{\Delta I_B}{\Delta I_C} = \frac{1}{\beta_e} = \frac{4-2}{80-40} = \frac{1}{20}$$

 $\beta_e = 20 \leftarrow 2$

0(21

عند بوابة CNA لاام كله يبقى يكون الخاج 1 0(22 «بوجد 3 مداخل A,B,C وعدد الاحتمالات

8=23=011711 واحتمال واحد بس يكون الخرج (High) هو ان بحون A,B,C الثلاثة: واحتمال الخرج (low)=8-1=8

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{7}{8} \times 100 = 87.5\%$$

©(23

فرامياا٢٥٨سكاد قرام (0110010)ء →صطعدسا (110010) (1001101)2

الدائرة(2)on لأن جهد القاعدة موجب $V_{in} > V_{out}$ وتوصيل القاعدة الباعث أمامي والدائرة(1) off لأنجهد القاعدة سالب $V_{out} > V_{in}$ وتوصيل القاعدة بالباعث عكس

©(29

0(30





③ (12

⊙ (13

© (14)

⊙ (15

⊙ (16

© (17

① (18

$$(K.E)_2 = 9 (K.E)_1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2\right)_2 = 9 \left(\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2\right)_1$$

$$v_2^2 = 9 v_1^2$$

$$v \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{9} \lambda_2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3 \lambda_2$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{3} \lambda_1$$

19) ڭىظرية ماكسويل–ھيرتز

20) ③الخلية الخهروضوئية

21) 😌 الخلية الكهروضوئية

22) ⊙عكس أقطاب ٧₂

23) ۞مادة المكون(2)

$$\alpha_e = \frac{\rho_e}{1 + \beta_e} = \frac{20}{1 + 20} = 0.952$$
 (38)

© (39

 $I_E = I_C + I_B = 40 + 2 = 42mA$

امتحان تراكمي على الحديثة

9 (1

@ (2

$$\frac{1}{2}m_eV^2 = hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_c}\right)$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_c}\right)}{0.5 \, m_e}}$$

 $\sqrt{\frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8} \times \left(\frac{1}{350 \times 10^{-9}} - \frac{1}{6000 \times 10^{-10}}\right)}{0.5 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$ $= 7.2 \times 10^{5} m/s$

① (3

© (4

⊙ (5

⊙ (6

© (7

© (8

① (9

0(10

		تال
		O (40
		O ₍₄₁
		9(42
		0 (43
		0(44
		O (45
		⊙(46
		⊙(47
1		⊙(48
		① (49
		⊙(50
		⊙(51
		⊙(52
		⊙(53
		© (54
	التقاطع مع محور السينات0.2V	
-		⊙(55
	$R_D = \frac{0.2}{0.4} = 0.5\Omega$	

No 240

57

3

JĮ

الاجاب	
	V₂⊙ (24)I
	V₂⊙ (25
	اکبرمنان (26
	⊙ (27
 7 6 1 1 1 1 5 5	28) ⊙ رياده الجهد بين الخالوا
	Z ₁ > Z ₂ ⊙ (29
	V ₁ > V ₂ ⊙ (30
~~	λ ₃ ,λ ₂ ⊙ (31
	<u>م</u> ففار نان (32
	(33)يقل للنصف
$\lambda = \frac{hc}{ev}$	λα ¹ / _v
	62.1 × 10 ⁻¹² ⊖ (34
$\lambda = \frac{hc}{-} = 0$	$6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}$
ev	$ \begin{array}{l} 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2 \times 10^{4} \\ = 62.1 \times 10^{-11} \end{array} $
	35) ©لايتغير
HUMBS GERUMANIMA	36) 🛈 لا تنحرف عن مسارها
	37) ⊙شدة تيار الغتيلة
	① (38
	 ⊙ (3

